New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1329. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FILLMORE AND DONELSON.

Know-Nothing Ratification Meeting.

Twenty-Seventh Sam and Rip Van Winkle in the Tabernacle.

GOV. S. R. REYNOLDS' ADDRESS.

Andrew Jackson Donelson Defines his Position.

Speeches by Messrs. Ribb, Jones, Burton, Conkling, and Others.

A FLAG AND A BASE DRUM, BUT NO SPREAD EAGLE

A FEW REFUBIATIONS.

There assembled at the Tabernacle last night about seven thousand of those who are inclined to stand by the nominations for President and Vice-President made by the American National Nominating Convention, at Philadelphia, on Monday last. The meeting was not an assemblage as never gathered together before in New-York. Old Fogyism was there—the last remnant of the last fraction of the once glorious and now to be kindly remembered Whig Party. They met like strangers in a strange land. Like their prototype, Rip Van Winkle, they looked about, and with refreshing innocence of all that has occurred within the past five years, asked for their old friends, and spoke with freedom of the certain amount of forgotten issues. In an adjacent pew sat Twenty-Seventh Sam; young and hearty, disposed to give three cheers for the American Eagle, and to fondle the time-honored Baby in his use of the stars and stripes. There they sat, the pale white horse of conservatism and Young America on a two-forty nag, in the same church and subscribing to the same creed. They were quiet, very quiet, until a band which had been placed in the gallery, struck up

"Hail to the Chief."

Twenty-Seventh Sam then gave three cheers, and the straight Whigs were confident they had heard that tune before, though they were not exactly sure of its title. Following this, a gentleman appeared with an American flag, which, with some difficulty, he placed near the organ. He was followed immediately by another gentleman, who raised the following:

NINTH WARD NATIVE AMERICAN FILLMORE AND DONELSON CLUB, Organized Feb. 28, 1856.

It was greeted with cheers; and soon afterwards those who were to be officers of the meeting, together with ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON, ascended the platform, when cheers were given again.

As soon as quiet had been restored, Mr. J. W. BARTON arose and said:

We have met together, to-night, in pursuance of the following call:

"GRAND RATIFICATION MASS MEETING.—All persons in favor of the election of MILLARD FILLMORE for President, and ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON for Vice-President, are invited to attend a meeting of the citizens of New-York, to be held at the Tabernacle, on Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock. All citizens, without distinction of party, who have the interests of their country at heart, are requested to be present, to express to the nominations of the Philadelphia Convention. Many distinguished gentlemen will be present to address the meeting, among whom are, ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON, of Tennessee; Hon. SAMUEL ULLMANN, Hon. JAMES BROOKS, Hon. [illegible], BURTON, JONES, and BURTON, of [illegible]; also, HOSEA, RADCLIFF and JONES, of [illegible], and many others."

Mr. BARTON continued, of course the duty on the part of the Committee having the arrangements in charge, the call appeared in one paper only, which accounts for the fact that the house is not crowded to its utmost capacity. With a view to organizing the meeting, I have pleasure in proposing the following list of officers:

FOR PRESIDENT,
HON. J. M. REYNOLDS.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

1. Henry Smith,	2. F. Weymouth.
3. [illegible] Williamson,	4. J. H. Toone,
5. [illegible] Hemstead,	6. Geo. A. Parney,
7. Robert Beasley, Jr.,	8. Wm. H. Fleming,
9. Chas. S. Tappan,	10. A. K. Maynard,
11. Samuel M. V. Miller,	12. Henry Hume,
13. Stephen Wilds,	14. Dr. J. R. Leveridge,
15. Geo. W. Morton,	16. Harvey Hart,
17. Hon. Geo. Briggs,	18. C. J. Holden,
19. James Gamble,	20. Jeremiah T. Brooks,
21. Edward L. Johnson,	22. Jos. S. Southworth,
23. John Gilbert,	24. H. H. Brown,
25. John R. Bright,	26. Gilbert C. Deane,
27. Theodore Lewis, Jr.,	28. John Hone,
29. Theodore Bridge,	30. R. V. Andrews,
31. James W. Gerard,	32. Dr. Ramsay,
33. Rev. T. Finckney,	34. Chauncey Schaffer,
35. S. J. Oliver,	36. Wm. Gale,
37. [illegible] Gosse,	38. Richard Gray,
39. Daniel D. Conover,	40. Cummings E. Tucker,
41. Wm. H. Taylor,	42. James Owens,
43. Robert B. Swanson,	44. John C. Wandell.

SECRETARIES:

1. Jacob Roosevelt,	13. Dr. S. A. Hills,
2. James H. Ables,	14. John Cooper,
3. John Stiles,	15. Benj. W. Richards,
4. Dr. W. Woodward,	16. Colonel Hotaling,
5. Isaac Lathrop,	17. George Merritt,
6. Joseph C. Sauger,	18. Frederick Wagner,
7. Richard Carey,	19. Lafayette Ramsey,
8. Richard Scotland,	19. Jos. S. Taylor,
9. Jno. A. Brown,	20. D. C. Nivens,
10. Cornelius Gerow,	21. Frederick Ferry,
11. A. E. Hamblin,	22. D. W. C. McCluskey.

The list of officers was adopted unanimously and with cheers.

ADDRESS OF GOV. J. M. REYNOLDS.

On taking the Chair, Mr. REYNOLDS said he had not been informed of the desire of the Committee that he should preside until late in the afternoon, and that circumstance, that he could not hear to respond. The duty of a President was to preside, not to speak; and yet, having been one of those who, after an eight days' struggle, had given to the world the names of FILLMORE and DONELSON, for President and Vice-President, a word from him might be out of place. From the time when the best and purest men stood up in defiance of their country down to the present time, we had been assailed not so much by enemies from without as by traitors and traitors and spies within. [Applause.] Such men had troubled the great American Party of the present day. They were not content with sending their emissaries to the National Council of the Order in June last, but they sent them again to the Council and Convention that had just recently adjourned. [Applause.] But glory be to the name of FRANKLIN, who brought the lightning from the clouds, and to the name of MORSE, who made it speak along his telegraphic wires, spoke these cheering words and their glorious effects spread. [Referring to Mr. SPOONER's discussion in the Republican Convention at Pittsburg.] The Nominating Convention there was shown, notwithstanding the presence of enemies, the condition of the whole country. There was the line splitting South, and the sectionalism of the North, and between them stood New-York, like a rock against which the stormy waves of agitation broke harmlessly, and became lost in the sun-enlivened lake. [Great applause.] New-York stood firm on National ground, and from the mighty of her conciliating power was born, and the Convention was held, and the Convention that nominated FILLMORE and DONELSON. It was in that connection he could never forget the efforts of gallant JOHN SLOSS, of Alabama, and others, of whom there was not then time to speak. Gentlemen said he, it would be useless for me to attempt to speak of the men who labored so faithfully in that Convention as they deserve. Let it suffice that they are our friends. The result is glorious to the American people. The party is now a unit—all fragment of party, but a union of the true men of all parties, of men faithful to the Constitution, and willing to stand by all of its requirements. Could a better proof of the character of the Convention be needed, than the fact that a son of Henry Clay of Ashland (cheers) sat in it, cast in with the adopted son of Gen. JACKSON for the Vice-Presidency? It was a sublime spectacle, and the result was grand. From that time they took the banner of the American Party in their hands, and would march triumphantly through the country. Flying camps were already in front. In some of the States to-morrow it will be said, "Oh! if the Americans had only united with the Republicans, something might have been done." But he had to tell them, that the American Party had nominated candidates for the express purpose of defeating the Republican Party. [Cheers.] Again, he wished to say that their enemies were on both sides of the Atlantic. In 1840, when that great convention met in Exter Hall, London, the Abolition orators were strong, voluminous in dangerous advice to the Abolitionists of the United States; and here at home over Abolition orators used such language as the following:

"May my tongue cleave to the roof my mouth before I call a glorious Union.

"I would not thank God for giving us a WASHINGTON."

"Brother stockholders! it is because Americans dare not call things by their right names; it is because we like the great of the present and past; it is because we spread a mantle over their Union—that Union that we would say Slavery still exists."

Then, fellow-citizens, we can reaffirm one old principle—immediate and unconditional emancipation of the slave; and we also reaffirm, in connection, that there is no probability of that, except by a dissolution of the Union and the reconstruction of the American Church.

Down with your Bible; down with your political parties; down with your God that sanctions Slavery; the God of Moses SEWALL, the Andover God; the God of WILLIAM H. ROGERS, which is worshipped in the Winter-street Church, a monster, composed of aggression fraud, injustice, pollution and every crime in the shape of Slavery—to such a God I am an infidel."

At this point the Seventh Ward Young Men's Club entered, and the speaker was silent, while the audience gave them three cheers.

Continuing his remarks, Mr. REYNOLDS remarked that WM. H. SEWARD, in his Buffalo speech, said:

"Slavery, contrary to the expectation of the founders of the Republic, still exists. In this the seventy-sixth year of our Independence. Towards this Slavery the Republican Party fosters jealousy. The nation's whole breadth is the field of contest. Admission of new States throughout its future existence, is the object of this majestic strife for an indefinite period of time.

The cause of the non-slaveholder is assumed by the Republican Party. They now demand the admission not only of Free States, but also of Free States only into the Union.

Where is either either of Government or Christianity do you find authority to hold three millions of men in bondage to promote the welfare, or even to secure the safety, of twenty-five millions of men?"

These were the sentiments of the enemies of the Union, and for their defeat the American Party would work, and in the end be triumphant. It was the mission of the great American Party to battle with sectionalism and to work for the Union, and in that they must triumph.

The speaker resumed his seat amid great applause.

Hon. JAMES BROOKS came forward and read the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That heartily, cheerfully, unanimously—every one, and all together—we hereby confirm and ratify the nominations made by the American Party, assembled in National Convention in Philadelphia, and we earnestly recommend them to the support of the whole American people.

Resolved, That in MILLARD FILLMORE and ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON, we, as Americans, have the best specimens of the old Whig and Democratic Parties—choice chips from the old blocks—and that we present their names not only to Americans, but to Democrats and Whigs, as representatives of the best men and best principles of their respective Parties.

Resolved, That, in MILLARD FILLMORE, we have the friend, the confidant, the associate of a CLAY and WEBSTER, and the inheritor of that patriotism, and love of country, that ever inspired them in Ashland and Marshfield; and in ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON, the confidant, the pupil, the bosom companion of the illustrious soldier and statesman of the Hermitage.

"OUR COUNTRY, OUR WHOLE COUNTRY, AND NOTHING BUT OUR COUNTRY."

"OUR CONSTITUTION, OUR DESTINY."

"I KNOW NO SOUTH, NO NORTH, NO EAST, NO WEST."

"THE FEDERAL UNION, IT MUST AND SHALL BE PRESERVED."

He added: As these were *their* maxims, *their* platforms, so are they ours—and with God's help, we will stand our candidates upon them.

When Mr. BROOKS had concluded, the candidate for the Vice-Presidency was next in order.

MR. DONELSON'S SPEECH.

Mr. DONELSON being loudly called for, arose, amid the most enthusiastic cheering, which lasted several minutes. When the applause had subsided, the *speaker proceeded as follows*:

GENTLEMEN: I return you my sincere thanks for this cordial reception. The delegates at the late Convention of the American Party have thought *proper to place me on the American ticket for the* second office in the gift of the people, and a distinguished and tried *statesman of your patriotic State* for the first office. I deem it a high honor to be thought worthy of an association with MILLARD FILLMORE in the effort to carry forward the principles of the American Party—a party which has been formed out of the necessity of the times, to correct *the abuses which have grown out of the errors of the* old organizations of party, and which have brought the country to the very verge of social disruption and anarchy. It was natural, gentlemen, that the people of this great confederacy of States should turn their eyes upon MILLARD FILLMORE, who, in his personal qualities, and in all the characteristics of a *statesman*, is justly ranked with the *great men who* have contributed to the honor and glory of our common country. It is different with myself, gentlemen. I have held but humble situations in the public service, and can, therefore, attribute my nomination *to no other circumstance but my earnest devo*tion to the conservative and sound doctrines which form the basis of the American creed.

According to my understanding, gentlemen, of the causes which have constituted us a new party, they have but little reference to our antecedents as old Whigs or old Democrats. Under such designations we have each pursued in other days, our own views. We have entertained opposite opinions in regard to *the necessity of a Bank, and other measures of na*tional interest. But however we differed on such questions, whenever these arose of a purely sectional and disorganizing character the leading patriots of our country were always united. CLAY and JACKSON united to modify the Tariff of 1832, in order to give quiet to the country, and secure the execution of the laws. They united to disarm the force of sentiments which were calculated to array one section of the Union against another, and if they were now alive they could not be otherwise than participants in the great American movement which is intended to check the current of the same sentiments. You see men at the North proposing to nullify the laws of the land. You have seen men at the South doing the same thing. What would WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, MADISON and JACKSON say to men engaged in such attempts to dismember our Union? Gentlemen, it would be waste of words to answer in detail this question. All who are acquainted with the public history of these great men, know that they would be with us laboring to check sectional agitation, and rebuking the heresy that a State or portion of the people can enforce a construction of the laws, contrary to the course pointed out in the Constitution.

To restore harmony to the various sections of our Union—to brighten the links which bind us together as sovereign States—to purify the ballot box—to cut off the dangers to which we are exposed by the immigrants to our shores from foreign lands—and to repudiate all the higher law influences abroad and at home which have contributed to obscure the landmarks of our old revolutionary forefathers—these, gentlemen, are the objects of the American Party. These are the considerations which have brought us together, no matter what we may have been heretofore. And these are the considerations which will bind us together in the future. Our Government is brought back to its original purity, and truthfulness is restored to the *relations of public men to public measures.* We have seen the present Administration of the Government employ its patronage to cement a party without reference to any legitimate standard of policy or principle. Men who have preached secession and disunion have been given the prominent offices and have been made strong when it was most important that they should be weak. Old fashioned men have been vilified and slandered merely because they adhered to the maxims which governed our wise men in the best days of our Republic. Yes, gentlemen, we have been proscribed throughout this land for daring to say that we maintained the doctrines inculcated by our greatest statesmen. President PIERCE, professing to follow in the footsteps of JEFFERSON, has placed himself in direct antagonism to the leading sentiments of that great man.

JACKSON said that the patronage of the Federal Government ought not to be brought to bear against the freedom of elections, and that it was time we were sure *Americanized*. Mr. PIERCE says directly the contrary. He proscribes from office large numbers of his fellow-citizens for daring to exercise the privilege of uttering their opinions. He has entrenched national men, in order to build up the spoilsmen; and no one can be surprised to see that under his fostering care the country is threatened with geographical parties far more dangerous to the integrity of the Union than they have ever been in any former period of our history. He has introduced the doctrine of "*squatter sovereignty*" in a form which, as recent events have shown, is but another name for civil war, and though disclaimed by the profession of respect for the sentiment which recognizes the right of the people to govern themselves, is in substance nothing but an abandonment of the constitutional duty of Congress to guard the rights of the territorial inhabitants until they are competent to form State Governments, and take their rank under the provisions of the Constitution in the confederacy of States as equal and sovereign members. Against such abuses we have protested, and as members of the American Party we feel that it is not only our right to protest, but to claim the support of our countrymen in giving us the power to correct them.

One more remark, gentlemen, and I am done. Our enemies have asserted that our organization could not be maintained because our ranks are composed of those who have belonged to one or the other of the old parties, and that we cannot escape the influence of former divisions. Those who thus assail us seem to forget that there is a country to serve which is above all parties, and that there are principles which cannot be assailed without weakening the pillars of our Union, and in defence of which all patriots ought to rally, irrespective of the designation by which they may have been known as party men. As in time of war, when the foreign foe invades our soil, every true hearted citizen should rally to the flag of his country, so when doctrines are put forward by party leaders which are calculated to render inoperative the checks and balances of the Constitution, every patriot should throw off party shackles and do what he can to render harmless such doctrines. It is on such grounds that we are constituted an American Party. Let us be true to the spirit of such a party, and let us forget that there ever was any difference between us as Democrats or Whigs. Let our triumph be that of our country, measuring our claims to the public confidence by no standard but that of honest devotion to the principles of our cause, which is no other than that of the Constitution and the Union. If we succeed, it will be mainly through the exertions of the hardy and manly energies of our young and middle-aged men, who are carrying on the great enterprises necessary to the development of our country, and who cannot be tempted by old party watchwords from completing the reform which they have commenced under the flag of the stars and stripes, and in defence of the sentiment which proclaims that *American ought to* be made American. Such patriotic devotion must meet with its corresponding reward. Gentlemen; I was educated on the banks of your noble river and have always felt a pride in the prosperity of this great emporium of our country. You have always shown a just sense of the importance of maintaining the Constitution, by a strict adherence to the principles it was intended to perpetuate. You have always been national men, unwilling to disturb the harmony of those feelings which are necessary to the safety of our progress as a nation. It is flattering and encouraging, therefore, to the friends of the American cause, in other parts of our country, when they hear that the great City of New York is with them. I could not doubt that I was right when your approving voice was heard, in the formation of a party aiming to heal the dissensions in our land.

It was in this City, in 1840, that I first learned to discriminate between the mere party man and the patriot. It was here that Gen. JACKSON, though the guest of the Tammany men, toasted DEWITT CLINTON, who was then considered by that ancient and venerable Society as not orthodox on the subject of State rights. The old Hero of the Hermitage said that parties were not always right, and that public men ought not to be rejected, because they went beyond the spirit of their party in the support of their country's interests. This, gentlemen, is our doctrine. We have left the old parties when we are unable to tranquillize the land, and stand out on a platform national from beginning to end, and American in every feature of it.

MR. BILBO'S SPEECH.

The next speaker was Mr. BILBO, of Tenn. He commenced with an allusion to the Gracchi, and the Cymbri, and floundered about in old Roman and Teutonic history, apparently with a very dim comprehension of either. There were two great principles, (he said,) involved in the proclamation which they had just heard from the Vice-President, which met with his unqualified approbation. The first, which stood out in bold relief, was that the Great American Party was not a party of the past,—was not buried amidst the ruins of old ages, like Pompeii and Herculaneum, but was a party of the future, and of the future alone, and the second was, that, whether the American Party was or was not successful, they paid their devotion to the shrine of their country, as patriots, as national men, irrespective of any anterior consideration. Spirits gray and spirits red, spirits black and spirits white, let them be taken as they were—they had no platform but that of the American Constitution.

The Slavery question had crept into their councils. The great Democratic Party of 1852 had pledged themselves not to agitate the question of Slavery, but two years had not performed their revolution before the agitation had become excited and furious, and the Nebraska bill was sprung upon the country by the very party which had pledged itself to moderation and quiet. Rome was *unlocked from his cell, and everything was reduced to* a chaos.

Mr. BILBO contended that American freemen had a right to their own laws, whether they were single individuals or connected individuals, in spite of *the treason of border ruffians and traitor Abolition*ists. He was himself the child of a revered father. He, like every one in the room, had relatives who had stained every emancipated plain of their country with their gore, and he was determined that he would not allow, and he would ask the audience if they would allow, the European convict from the Penitentiary to meet the American freeman side by side at the ballot-box before he had stepped long enough in the country to become acquainted with a single American face, before he knew anything of the glorious institutions of the country, before he had felt the first scintillation of the true Promethean fire? Such a man ought to be an abomination to every American who feels that his inalienable rights are higher and grander than ever distinguished the citizen of another country. For his part, (the Speaker said,) he could remember when the Grecian States loomed up like a full orbed sun from the desolation of antiquity. He could remember when the fame of a Roman citizen had become the boast of the Roman, but how soon did Greece and Rome pass away like a fleeting meteor! Look, now, at Japan. Its constitution we could not admire, it was one of rotten and putrid despotism, but it had stood thousands upon thousands of years unimpaired, because it had shut out the foreigner, and had been a barrier against foreign stupidity, foreign putridity and foreign degradation.

He spoke of his personal relation to the Vice-President, having known him from his earliest infancy. He was a true representative, bone and sinew, of the young and middle aged men of the South, the devoted friend of Southern interests, possessing the best of the great qualities of the immortal JACKSON. It was in 1850, when for the first time in this country, there dared be exist a spirit of nullification *south of Mason and Dixon's line*; there arose a party of men that has ever been distinguished for patriotic devotion to their country, and of these men our distinguished Vice-President was the chief. He would ask any Democrat, who was within the sound of his voice, whether when he had lain down upon his pillow, and communed with his God, he could say that there was a principle connected with their platform, that he could not indorse? He would say to that Democrat, "Do you believe that in the hands of MILLARD FILLMORE and ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON, the country will be perfectly safe, and can repose in their guidance as good men repose?" If Democrats believed this, why did they not say, Down with all animosities to men and parties, and forget that ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON was ever a Democrat, and MILLARD FILLMORE a Whig; and now when the foundations of Government threaten to be subverted, promise never to retreat from that rallying point of American freemen, Constitutional Liberty.

GOV. JOHNS' SPEECH.

The Chairman next introduced to the meeting Col. JOHNS, of Kentucky. He said that he was in no capacity to address the meeting, yet when Kentucky was called he could not remain without a response. He was proud to participate in the meeting. He was glad to come from his far home in the West to pass a day in the great City of New-York, reminded as he was that it was in that City that the Father of their Country was inaugurated the first President of the United States. It was refreshing for those who lived, as he did, far away in the backwoods, to come here and gather up these glorious recollections of the past.

Of the American party, he was proud to say, that, though it had yet such a brief existence, it was triumphantly in the ascendant, and had gathered into its fireside all the great and patriotic men of all parties, who, seeing the dangers to which we were exposed, both abroad and at home, had come forward with zeal and ambition, with inspiration and hope, determined by that standard to live or die. The principles of that party had been often discussed. He would only say that the men of Kentucky had come up to their support in the belief that the good men of all parties would forget old differences, and seeing the necessity for such a party, would unite in sustaining the platform they had erected, determined above everything to protect the liberties of our beloved country. He trusted, notwithstanding the *fires that had swept into* the valley, that its great basis would not be shaken.

In the Convention at Philadelphia there had been a steady determination on the part of the East, West, North and South, to harmonize in their Councils, if harmony was within the power of man, and to act together for the true interest and glory of their common country. But, though we were a great people, we were differently educated, and dwelt in vastly different degrees of latitude, and there was always one bone of contention between us—Slavery. I, said the Speaker, am a Southerner, born in North Carolina, and educated in South Carolina, though now I am an adopted son of Kentucky. But although all my instincts are Southern, yet I am proud to state that, devoted as I am to the institutions of my beloved section of the country, still I am not so sectional as not to have a true devotion also for the North, and a fervid devotion for the whole of our glorious Union. If we had more intercourse between the North and South, we should indeed be a band of brothers, devoted, to one end, the prosperity of our common country.

The speaker trusted, that in the providence of God, the nomination of the Philadelphia Convention would be successful. He went thither, as a delegate from Kentucky, with a preference, but still with a determination to allow a majority to select a man, upon whom all might agree, to fill the first office in the gift of the people. He had a preference, indeed, for one of the gallant sons of his own State—a man upon whom the Father of all had put the seal of greatness and goodness—one who had laid down a platform, and established a corner-stone upon which the American Party might stand incontrovertible. That man had staked his whole life on the principles of the American Party, and on a recent occasion had said, that come what may, he had planted himself on the principle of Native Americanism, and would bury it in its hallowed bazards. That man had grown up amid the undecaying shades of the forest land, and was the honest friend of the immortal CLAY. [Cheers.] As the living embodiment of that glorious statesman he, (the speaker) in common with his fellow delegates, had presented that man, GARRETT DAVIS, to the Convention. Kentucky had also another noble son, J. J. CRITTENDEN, but seeing that these were not the preference of the Convention, the delegates from that State submitted, and indorsed with thorough zeal the nomination of MILLARD FILLMORE and ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON. Although he (the speaker) had been devoted from youth to the American Party, he had taken fresh courage from that nomination, and every pulsation of his body beat with hope, and the anticipation of victory. We (he said) take your Northern ticket, Pennsylvania, and you here to-night, to receive from us, from our own bosom of the South, DONELSON. [Loud cheers.] What better men could be presented for the support of a whole people!

With respect to the principles of the party, it was evident that our emigration laws must be corrected, and that while, with a noble hearted philanthropy, we threw open our doors to the oppressed of all nations, and bestowed upon them the blessings of our great and glorious system, we must tell them to remain here long enough to understand our Constitution, and to learn the lesson of the rise and progress of our liberty, and know how dearly and with what sacrifice it was bought, before we can allow them to administer at our altars and participate in our franchises.

The cry of the dissolution of the Union was all clap-trap. No such thing could happen, if we were only true to ourselves and the Constitution. That Constitution was a rock upon which all the waves of faction might dash, and it would remain unmoved.

Of Slavery he would say, that though it was a bone of contention, he believed that it had been a blessing to mankind. God had taken the negro from his native land, where he was a mere savage and cannibal, and had brought him to this country to prepare the miasmatic swamps of the South for the use of the white man, and by the produce of his labor to give millions upon millions of wealth to the human family. Providence would, in time, restore him to his native country, there to build up wise and useful institutions, kindred to those which we here enjoy. We may talk of Kansas and Nebraska, but really the Southern Missouri portion excepted—did not care whether they were free or not. For himself, he was a Pro-Slavery man, but he wished nature to have its course; and, while upon that topic, he could assure the North that every movement made here in favor of the slave, did but add another link to his chain.

COL. W. D. BURTON'S SPEECH.

Col. W. D. BURTON, of Tennessee, was next introduced, and was greeted with loud applause. He remarked that he was proud that he could come from the sunny South to the North and call its residents fellow-citizens and brothers; the more so when sensible that those Northern men make the best interests of the entire country their constant study, and have hearts which entertain the same patriotic sentiments of devotion to the union of the States as he found in the breasts of his Southern brethren. It was right that Americans should cultivate such respect and harmony and union, for all were of one great family, who had lived thus far together under the influences of the same institutions and enjoyed the same rights under like protection. He (the speaker) hailed from a State that had always been and always would prove loyal to those fundamental principles whereon are based the union of the States. The people of Tennessee—*his home—loved, honored, and would ever* cherish the memory of ANDREW JACKSON. They were not mistaken in saying that the people of the North were not wanting in respect for him. The North honors and cherishes the memory of his *glorious deeds; his fame is bounded by no geographi*cal line, and all America delights to contemplate it. But, while honoring and revering him, the heart of the American Party is broad enough to take in love for the whole Union.

Next to ANDREW JACKSON in the hearts of the people of Tennessee stands MILLARD FILLMORE, a son of this State. On him the men of Tennessee look as did the Grecians of old on ARISTIDES, as the pure and spotless, the man without one flaw or blemish. They regard him as a second WASHINGTON, and he (speaker) would venture the assertion that that dispatch, borne by telegraph to Tennessee which told of the Philadelphia nomination, caused a thrill of generous joy to course through the heart of the State. He (MR. FILLMORE) has proved himself to be a statesman of the highest political intelligence, a patriot of the purest and most incorruptible integrity—a man that in the language of the resolutions knew "no North, no South, no East, no West." When the horrors of impending dissolution were hovering over the Republic, MILLARD FILLMORE steered the ship of state to the haven of safety. If the American Party of this country had looked over the long catalogue of her illustrious statesmen, they could not have found or secured a better man—[applause]—a more loved man—one who is a conservative, Union loving man. [Cheers.]

He felt assured that if the American Party would but enter upon the fight with a determination to win, enlisting in the service somewhat of the spirit of their fathers of Revolutionary fame, then their efforts would be triumphant. Enemies say that the American Party is dead; they say it because they wish it,—they say in a spirit of derision that "Sam is no more."

A VOICE.—T'aint so.

The speaker continued—Now probably they suppose that we shall compromise, to raise us a little, by going over to them. What would the Americans say to that? He could not believe the Americans yet so steeped in crime as to unite with a party that a few days since denominated them as the "cut-throats of society." That Pope-serving, foreign pauper-loving party is mistaken; the American Party will not throw themselves away into the folds of such a thing as the Republican organization; but if they should be seduced by the syren song of Democracy, and, like Eve, be tempted to taste of the forbidden fruit, let them beware, for they will be lost in the commission of an unpardonable sin. Then he should indeed bid farewell to every hope; that day soon would go down to be forgotten in eternal perdition. FRANKLIN PIERCE is talked of for the Democracy. "Every dog has his day," and the speaker thought that PIERCE had had his. [Cheers.] The day of retribution had come for him. He had found his revengeful day, when his glory shall pass away, and the genius of gravitation shall smile at his descent, and not a bubble shall rise to show the spot where he went down. True, the Party of the Americans had met with defeats in some sections, but it did not follow that they would be defeated generally. Never let the true man despair, but rather let him take courage from defeat, remembering that the motto for the campaign is, "Americans never surrender." [Applause.] The watchfires of '76 never yet were thoroughly extinguished, and they have now been rekindled in the American Councils. He then strenuously advocated union in the party.

He was here interrupted by loud cries of, "BROOKS," "shut up," "cork up." Silence being restored, he continued, reiterating much that he had previously said—adding but little new.

Cries of BROOKS were repeated, when the Chair announced that he should go through—when

An old man, in the body of the hall, arose and said: "If it will not interfere with the programme, Sir, I would like to propose three cheers for the South." Allowed, and cheers given.

HON. A. B. CONKLING'S SPEECH.

Hon. Attorney-General CONKLING, of this State, was then announced amidst great applause. He stood there as the honored representative of the people in a responsible post, put in by fifteen thousand majority. For the second time he was to attempt to address the Americans; once he did so when twenty thousand American freemen gathered in the Park, when he made a proposition to have that meeting place enlarged, lest they should need to use it again. Mr. BARNUM had been playing a trick on the people; he said that the meeting was only announced in one paper through an error. Why, had it been advertised in more, there would have been the room large enough to hold all the Americans who would have congregated? [Cheers and laughter.] The meeting is held to ratify the choice of FILLMORE and DONELSON for responsible trusts, [cheers;] to attend to those who were chosen to the Corporations. "Well done, you have done your duty, and a little small business remains for us to do, and that is to put those men through." The Party is proscribed by those who were mistaken in not rising to power through its means; but what of that? he (speaker) had in common with 196,000 freemen of the State sworn to be faithful and true to the Constitution, and not one honest man who has taken that obligation is there, but will keep his oath, so help him God. [Applause.] He could see nothing unconstitutional in that, and so he, as Attorney-General, gave it as his legal opinion. Those who object to the organization are Thurlow Weed and Seward men; and others object because they cannot use the party to their own glorification. He referred to the constant reports of the death of the party,—ridiculing the idea,—he did not think that the audience before him looked like a Coroner's Jury. He believed the State would show up a large majority in favor of FILLMORE and DONELSON. But he was sadly afraid the American Party would consider themselves as all mankind; he trusted it would not be so, or else, in too much suspected security, would be found dismay. He recommended the audience to be careful to tell their wives of the attendance at this meeting.

Mr. JAMES BROOKS proposed an adjournment, which prevailed at 11½ o'clock.

FILLMORE REPUDIATED.

Live-Oak Club "No. 1" Sticks to Law.

A meeting of the Pioneer Live-Oak Club "No. 1" was held Thursday evening, at its rooms corner of Broome and Mercer streets. There was an unusually large attendance, and the exercises were more than usually varied and spicy. H. N. WILD, Esq., the President, in calling the Club to order, made an introductory speech in his accustomed vein. This club was the pioneer club in the advocacy of GROMAN LAW for the Presidency. A most important crisis had arrived in its history. What they should do in view of the action of the late Philadelphia Convention was the question. Should they desert GROMAN LAW? No, Sir, God forbid! We launched the GROMAN LAW ship and we will buffet the waves with her; stoutest gales may threaten her safety, and fiercest lightnings play around her masts; we will cling to her still. If she goes down we will sink with her—but boys, she is not going down, is she? [Cries, no, no, and tremendous applause.] I knew this would be the voice of Pioneer Live-Oak Club. Mr. WILD continued in this impassioned strain some half hour, and terminated his remarks with the announcement that there were some resolutions to be offered.

The Secretary hereupon read some dozen resolutions. We give those that bore the points:

Resolved, That the recent gathering at Philadelphia, which resulted in the nomination of MILLARD FILLMORE, as the candidate of the *great American Party* for the Presidency of these United States, can not be called a Convention, any more than six men can be called a Jury.

Resolved, That in repudiating the protest against the selection of MILLARD FILLMORE, by the majority of our State, as well as the protest of the majority of the American people, the Southern *fragment of* the American Convention forfeited all claim to have the nomination of MILLARD FILLMORE by the minority of that Convention respected by the great American Party.

Resolved, That the American Party, inspired by the keen sagacity of national patriotism, penetrated the cunning disguise behind which were cowered the fossil remains of the late Whig and Democratic parties, and repudiate the abortive attempt thus to restore them to life by a corrupt species of political galvanization.

The concluding resolution expresses approval of the protest made by the New-York Delegates at the late Philadelphia Convention, repudiating FILLMORE because he had never been in a Council-room.

Speeches followed upon the resolutions.

Dr. LYONS, of La., one of the delegates from his State to the Philadelphia Convention, had off. He indorsed the resolutions fully. The Philadelphia Convention was a most disgraceful juggle, and the whole action informal and illegal.

C. EDWARDS LESTER, Esq., spoke next. He was not GROMAN LAW man, but his own man. He was an American, however—and went in for American Government and American principles. He dilated upon the past history of the American Party, and pronounced it now totally split—regretted it much, and asked that all true Americans stand upon the basis of pure nationality and the Constitution.

Hon. HENRY HILDRETH, of Miss., followed with *some remarks. He urged the repudiation of FILL*MORE and a firm rally around the standard of GROMAN LAW.

A spirited discussion arose upon the adoption of the protest of the New-York delegation.

*Mr. LESTER spoke against it as saying unnecessari*ly bitter things.

Mr. LYONS urged *its adoption.*

An outsider proposed three cheers for MILLARD FILLMORE.

Several voices—Turn him out.

Outsider—I should like to see you do it.

Mr. AUGUSTUS SMITH here arose. He was not as great a man as some of the speakers who had addressed the meeting, and was not educated at college, and all that; but he was a citizen, and felt his position and privileges. He disapproved the *protest.* Mr. FILLMORE was a member of the Know-Nothing order.

Mr. LESTER—What is your authority?

Mr. SMITH—I know it because he was admitted in the Mohan Allen Chapter of Buffalo.

Mr. LESTER—"That's so, is it?"

Shouting and laughter.

Mr. S. proceeded to inform the meeting that GEN. LAW was his first choice for the Presidency. He chose him because he was a mechanic, and, being a mechanic himself, he would like to see a mechanic in the *White House.* He would guarantee a severe chiseling of the Nothing-Doing Parties who lived out of the public treasury at Washington.

Mr. EVANS, who next spoke, opposed the protest. He considered it substantiated, beyond question, that Mr. FILLMORE was a member of Lodge No. 177, of Western New-York.

Colonel SNYDER said that the veritable GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS SCHROEDER, the honorable candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of the State of New-York, informed him, in the presence of Mr. [illegible], at Philadelphia, of FILLMORE'S initiation, by himself, in his own parlor, and his having duly passed through three degrees. This fact was undoubted; but whether FILLMORE was a member of the *Know-Nothing Order* or not mattered not with him. GROMAN LAW was his candidate, and he should go for him.

A vote was now taken upon the adoption of the resolutions, and the same, protest and all, were *adopted, with only a few dissenting voices.*

Several others spoke. Frequent interruptions were made by outsiders, and one time there was quite a prospect of a lively little row. A peaceful adjournment, with three cheers for "Live-Oak George," finally took place, at nearly 12 o'clock.

Tenth Ward Fillmore and Donelson Club.

The citizens of the Tenth Ward approving the recent nominations of FILLMORE and DONELSON, in response to a call to meet last evening at the corner of Grand and Essex streets, to organize a campaign Club, met to the number of some seventy-five. The object of the meeting being stated, it was voted forthwith to consider themselves the Tenth Ward Fillmore Club, setting aside permanent organization to move at once to the Broadway Tabernacle, and unite with similar organizations from other Wards, in the grand ratification mass meeting being held there. ELIJAH COZINE, Esq., was chosen temporary President, and with three cheers for FILLMORE and DONELSON and our American flag, the company left for the Tabernacle in accordance with the motion.

John Wheeler and the Know-Nothings.

A regular meeting of the Fifteenth Ward K. N. Council was held last evening at its rooms in Wooster-street. The only business of importance transacted, was the unanimous adoption of the following preamble and resolutions, requesting Mayor JOHN WHEELER to resign his seat in Congress:

WHEREAS, JOHN WHEELER, joined the American Party just previous to the election of Nov. 1854, and was elected to Congress by the votes of the Order upon the platform which he made in support of the principles of the Native American Party, and whereas, the said JOHN WHEELER has never attended any of the Order, a party to which he owes prior to his election, like a drowning man to a straw, and to whose favor he was blown like as much grass by a subordinate, purely to serve his own private purposes, and thereby receiving that he did not join us from any honorable motives, but merely for his own personal interests. Therefore

Resolved, That this Council requests the co-operation of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Ward Councils, committing the said WHEELER'S Congressional District, in an expression of opinion that the said JOHN WHEELER be requested to resign his seat in Congress, he having shown by his conduct that he has been recreant to his obligation and solemn vows of the first, second, and third degrees, and is therefore unworthy of the confidence of the American Party.

THIS NEWSPAPER PUBLISHES ALSO THE SUNDAY TIMES, OR NEWS AND MIRROR.

Declaration of Principles and Purposes of the Republican Party.

Address of the Republican

BOARDING.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.

Those gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board in a respectable private family, where conveniences of the best kind are offered. Reference exchanged. Address box 1,777 Herald office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN By a gentleman and wife, in a private family, where there are no children. Address M. H. H., Brooklyn Post office.

$2,000 IN GOLD AND SILVER—SAUGATUCK RIVER, Connecticut, 2 miles from New-York and two hours' ride by steamboat. Board, $7 per week. Address box 772 Herald office.

BOARD Elevated in a beautiful grove on the bank of Saugatuck River, forty miles from New-York, and two hours' ride by steamboat. Rooms are large and airy, and table supplied with the best the market affords. Address box 772 Herald office.

BOARDING.—Two rooms in front, and one in rear, unfurnished, suitable for gentlemen and wife, or two gentlemen, in a private family, where there are no children; location pleasant; terms moderate. Address box 1,777 Herald office.

BOARDING In a private family, in a pleasant location, on Fifth-av., between 14th and 15th-sts. Terms low

New-York Daily Times.

PUBLISHED SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1856.

THE THREE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is issued in this City and vicinity for One Cent each, or Single Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers Four Dollars a year.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, consisting of the Issue of Wednesday of the Daily, published Thursday and Friday, is mailed to Single Subscribers at Two Dollars a year.

THE WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at One Dollar a year for single Copies, Three Dollars for Five Copies, or Ten Dollars for Twenty Copies.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 25 cents for single Copies.

The Daily Times has a regular circulation of many THOUSANDS, and, as a medium for business and general advertising, is not surpassed by any City Journal.

Terms, invariably cash in Advance.

Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman. RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

☞ The President yesterday, in answer to the Senate's resolution, transmitted to that body all the correspondence which has transpired in relation to the reference of our Central American difficulties with Great Britain to arbitration—a very full abstract of which will be found under our telegraphic head.

☞ Petitions were presented in the State Senate yesterday against the establishment of an Insurance Department of the State Government, and for the aid of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in this City. Among the bills reported favorably was one relating to insurances in the State by foreign corporations in this City; to restrain Banks of deposit from acting as Savings' Banks, and to make the husband the heir of the deceased wife, and *vice versâ*. Notice was given of a bill to bridge or tunnel the Niagara River at Buffalo. The bill to form a commission for the purpose of equalizing the State tax was passed. In the Assembly, a petition from the Typographical Society of this City for relief was presented; a favorable report was made on the bill to amend the Act relative to the sale of Church property, and the Committee to whom the matter was referred made a majority report in favor of the repeal of the Prohibitory Law.

A Week Later from Europe.

By the arrival of the *America* at Halifax yesterday morning, we are put in possession of a week's later intelligence from Europe. The news is highly interesting, and in the present excited state of the public mind as regards our relations with England, the subject of the first importance is the feeling as relates to the difficulties with this country. But nothing of importance has occurred which tends to throw any new light on the affair, except a debate in the House of Commons on the 15th ult., when there was a very lively discussion of the Enlistment question between Mr. ROEBUCK and Lord PALMERSTON, the former gentleman warmly advocating our cause, and declaring we were right in demanding the recall of Mr. CRAMPTON, and that the pretended apology of the Government for the outrage upon our National honor was a pretence and a delusion. Though Lord PALMERSTON warmly and angrily replied to the charges of Mr. ROEBUCK, he expressed no vindictive feelings towards this country, and very decidedly hoped that all the matter in dispute would be amicably settled. The *Times*, as usual, appears to be full of animosity towards us, and gives a review of Mr. SEWARD's speech on the Central American question. The Derbyites and the Gladstonites, it is reported on the strength of a private letter received from Liverpool, had held a meeting in regard to the American difficulties, the former agreeing to maintain the Ministry in upholding British honor against "Republican insolence," and the latter determining to take measures to prevent a rupture of peaceable relations with the United States.

Lord CLARENDON, it would appear, has not yet made any response to Mr. MARCY's dispatch of the 28th of December. There is nothing of an alarming character in the news, or to lead to any apprehension of serious difficulties. The Peace Conference was to commence on the 13th, but had been delayed on account of the absence of Count BUOL.

There is a glimmer of hope of the safety of the *Pacific* brought by the *America*. It is stated that on the third day from Liverpool, a gentleman on board, who was familiar with ships, saw a large steamer at a distance, resembling the Collins ships, heading to the eastward, under sail, and it could not have been any other vessel of the Collins line. It gives room for hope that it was the missing steamer.

The commercial accounts show a large business in Cotton at a further advance of $\frac{1}{8}$d.@$\frac{1}{4}$d. the pound. The English Funds are quoted lower, from the continued stringency in the Money market, and the fact announced in Parliament of a new loan. Flour is slightly down since the selling of the previous packet. There is a reported decrease in the Specie reserve of the Bank of England.

Warlike from Washington.

We learn that Capt. WHEELY, of the Ordnance Department, Governor's Island, received orders on Thursday, from the War Department, to put the Island in War defence.

Philharmonic Society.

The third Concert of the present season takes place tonight at Niblo's Theatre. The programme contains a symphony by Mr. BARROW, and an overture by Mr. STEPHEN HEMPEL. Mr. RICHARD HOFFMAN is the soloist.

Paul Julien.

PAUL JULIEN gives another farewell concert prior to his departure for Europe. It will be very interesting. BARNES, the baritone of GEO. BUSH's opera troupe, ANDREW PERRY, and ANDREW GOCKEL, the pianist, assist. The concert takes place on Monday next at the City Assembly Rooms.

Dr. Beale's Receptions.

Last evening, upwards of fifty gentlemen, representing, as we believe, the respectability of the dental profession in this City, met at the house of Dr. BEALE, near Jones-street, publicly to recognize and congratulate Dr. BEALE, of Philadelphia, after the act of liberation awarded to him by the Governor of Pennsylvania.

The proceedings were characterized by the greatest cordiality. Many explanations were elicited, which, though unnecessary additions to a foregone conclusion, were of the useful, that the readiness with which they were given still more strongly endeared Dr. BEALE to his professional friends. Wine was passed round, and his right hand cover to the regards of all who heard him. The occasion did equal, if not greater honor, to the profession than to the recipient of their sympathies.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA AT HALIFAX.

IMPORTANT IN RELATION TO THE PACIFIC.

Continued Excitement in England Regarding American Affairs.

IMPORTANT DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

New Dutch Treaty with the Japanese.

THE PEACE CONGRESS.

Cotton Active and Higher—Breadstuffs Lower.

Consols 90 1-4 a 90 3-8.

By the House Printing Telegraph—Office 21 Wall-st.

HALIFAX, Friday, Feb. 29.

The R. M. steamship *America*, Capt. WAKEMAN, from Liverpool on the afternoon of Saturday the 16th inst., with 99 passengers, arrived here at 2:30 this morning.

The *America* departs on the 17th, at 11.30 A. M., passed the R. M. steamship *Africa*, from New-York for Liverpool.

The steamship *Hermann* arrived out at Southampton on the morning of the 19th inst. The Collins steamship *Baltic* arrived at Liverpool at 1:15 P. M., on the 18th.

The *Arctic* arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 14th, having in tow the Dutch brig *Anna Maria*, which she found in distress, with a valuable cargo on board, and towed her 350 miles.

The steamship *Arago* sailed from Southampton, for New York, on Wednesday, the 13th inst.

It is announced that the Liverpool and Philadelphia line of steamers will resume their trips next month.

A gentleman who came out in the *America*, and who appears to be intelligent and has a good knowledge of vessels, states that, on the third day out from Liverpool, he saw a steamer without a bowsprit, and otherwise resembling the Collins boats, heading towards the St. George's Channel, with a signal set in the rigging, and as the *Baltic* (the only other Collins steamer which could have been in that neighborhood) arrived at Liverpool some days previous, after a good run of eleven days, there appears to be some slight grounds for hope that the steamer seen may prove to have been the *Pacific*, working her way back to Cork or Liverpool in a disabled condition.

The Dutch have concluded an important treaty of commerce with the Emperor of Japan, which gives them privileges denied to England and the United States. By this treaty Dejma is ceded to the Dutch, wherein to form an *entrepôt* for their trade with Japan, and it allows them to land goods and stores duty free.

THE PEACE CONGRESS.

The Conferences were expected to open on Monday, the 18th inst., but the non-arrival of Count BUOL and ALI PACHA would postpone the meeting till, probably, Thursday, the 21st inst. Baron BRUNOW has arrived at Paris, and the Russian embassy is once more brilliant. Marquis D'AZEGLIA has declined the appointment of Sardinian Plenipotentiary, in favor of Count CAVOUR. Lord CLARENDON leaves London on the 16th for Paris. ALI PACHA had left Constantinople for there, and Count BUOL was hourly expected.

The London *Advertiser* says that Austria and France both wished for the admission of Prussia, but Lord PALMERSTON absolutely insisted on her exclusion.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* professes to know that France and Austria have come to an understanding on the Fifth Point, and that England will be outvoted in the Conferences if she attempt to make, as a *sine qua non*, the disarming of the Eastern Coast of the Black Sea.

France and Austria are likely to concur with England, as to non-fortification of the Aland Isles, and will insist on the admission of Consuls into the ports of the Black Sea, but neither France nor Austria consider the rasecing of the Russian Forts on the Circassian coasts as a measure demanded by the interests of Europe.

Austria does not consider Nicolaieff as a Black Sea port.

The London *Times* has an editorial, which, although boasting, betrays anxiety as to England's success in the approaching Congress.

TURKEY.

The Sultan appeared at a ball given by the British and French Embassies. "True Believers" wouldn't believe it.

The English dragoon barracks had been accidentally fired and consumed. No lives had been lost. There had been a fire also at Varna.

THE CRIMEA.

The Allies have exploded the last of the docks at Sebastopol. Fort Nicholas is mined. The Russians continue to fire heavily from the North. Five English regiments were propelling to return home. The French army received news of the peace with much dissatisfaction.

On the 29th of January six boats attempted a surprise on the North side, but were discovered and repulsed by the French. The peace news caused considerable excitement in the Russian army, and the preparations which were being made for an attack on Gen D'AUTEMARE's Division were discontinued, the orders being countermanded.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

Vienna letters state that the negotiations relative to the Principalities are still uncertain, Austria and France differing from England as to the propriety of according representative institutions. It is said that the point will be reserved for settlement at Paris, after the treaty of peace is signed.

ASIA.

The Russians gave a *fête* to Gen. WILLIAMS and YUSSUF PACHA, at Tiflis, Jan. 12. Advices from Trebizonde, Jan. 21, state that the Russians had retired to Erivan.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A debate occurred in the House of Commons on Friday night, the 15th inst.

Mr. ROEBUCK rose to call the attention of the House to "our relations" with the United States, and moved for the production of all the correspondence with the Government of the United States relative to the conduct of Mr. CRAMPTON.

Mr. ROEBUCK commenced by impressing upon the House the necessity for the question to be properly understood in Great Britain, and that it should be ascertained who was to blame for the unsatisfactory state of England's relations with America. He remarked that the laws of the United States prohibited recruiting for foreign service, and that in the early days of the Republic it had required a French Minister, of the period, to be removed for such an infraction of the laws. Their jealousy on this head was, therefore, natural.

He proceeded to show, from documents read at the late trials in the United States, 1st, that Mr. CRAMPTON knew he was breaking the law; 2d, that he took means to evade it; and 3dly, that he was supported in his evasion by the Government of Nova Scotia, and the Governor-General of Canada, and urged to it by the Home Government. Under these circumstances, Mr. ROEBUCK contended that the Government of the United States were justified in requiring the recall of Mr. CRAMPTON, and that the apology which the British Government had tendered was a delusion upon the House and the country. He therefore called, first, for a specific answer to this question: "What instructions were given to Mr. CRAMPTON?" Secondly, for an expression of opinion on the part of the House, that they were no parties to this violation of the laws of the United States.

Mr. RAIKES seconded the motion.

Lord PALMERSTON replied, defending the Government, and stating that the correspondence would be produced as soon as the last dispatch from the American Government had been answered. Lord PALMERSTON then launched into a fierce invective against Mr. ROEBUCK, whom he styled the mouthpiece of the calumnies uttered in the United States, and as holding a brief from the enemy. Lord PALMERSTON then continued—"No man could more strongly feel than he did, the calamities which would arise from a conflict between the British nation and the United States. These were the sentiments of all the people of this country, but it was one thing to entertain a friendly sentiment towards a kindred people, and another to entertain our feeling of self-respect. It was incumbent upon those who were charged with the public interest to cultivate both these sentiments, for the interests of peace were equally great on both sides of the Atlantic, and the calamities arising from a state of war would be equally disastrous; that, however, which a Government had to consider, was the justice of its cause, and what was benefiting the honor and dignity of the country. He was persuaded that this feeling was reciprocated on both sides of the Atlantic, whatever might be said in popular speech in America; and, notwithstanding such ebullitions as the House had just heard, which savored of anything but a tendency to conciliate differences, he was persuaded there was such right feeling in the people of the United States, that they valued the friendship of the people of this Great Empire, and that the interests of both were inseparably bound up with the continuance of friendly relations. He could not, under such circumstances, persuade himself that any question of difference would be allowed to be laid before the Congress of the United States, or they would not receive the calm, dispassionate and reasonable consideration which was essential to an amicable settlement, and which, he trusted, would prevent any future interruption, on either side, from attempting to plunge the two countries into the calamities of war." (Loud cheers.)

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has notified capitalists to meet Mr. PALMERSTON and himself on Monday, the 18th, to hear the proposed terms of a new loan, which, it is supposed, will amount to £30,000,000 ($150,000,000.)

The London *Times* reviews Mr. SEWARD's speech, and says England will not give up the smallest of her rights to mere American clamor. Our Liverpool correspondent gives, from private sources, but does not guarantee the statement, that the Derby Party and the Gladstone Party had each held a secret meeting, as to the course to be pursued respecting American difficulties. The Derbyites decided to support PALMERSTON "to rescue English honor from Republican insult." These were the very words, as reported. The Gladstone Party decided to take every precaution to shun a rupture with the United States.

Messrs. ANDREW JACKSON & Son, corn merchants, of Glasgow, have failed. Their liabilities are seventy thousand pounds.

SPAIN.

Count MONTEMOLINO is negotiating a Carlist loan in Holland and Germany.

ITALY.

The Sardinian Senate has voted a loan of thirty millions, by fifty votes against seven.

AUSTRIA.

The conduct of the Italian Bishops in taking undue advantage of the Concordat, has given rise to new negotiations with the Pope.

EGYPT.

This year's grain crop will be short, owing to the limited rise in the Nile.

INDIA.

The Bombay mails of Jan. 16 are at hand. The Santal troubles are over. The Kingdom of Oude will be either sequestered or annexed. All was quiet on the Northern frontiers.

DOST MAHOMED was said to be preparing to resist the Persian seizure of Herat.

The Bombay market was mostly quiet, and money lighter. Gold and copper mines of valde had been discovered in Cuttack and Assam. Details of the great fire in Rangoon, Dec. 19, received. The merchants were the chief sufferers. Troubles had occurred at Diddee and Mocha on the Red Sea, but were not important.

[For Foreign Commercial Intelligence see Eighth Page.]

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

[The Magnetic Telegraph Co's Offices—No. 5 Hanover-st., and No. 191 Broadway.]

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN DIFFICULTIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 29.

The State Department has no advices of any new movement in London in reference to the Central American question, foreshadowing a speedy adjustment of the difficulty, such as is said to have been intimated by Mr. BUCHANAN to a gentleman recently arrived from Europe.

JOHN B. GOUGH lectured here, to-night, to one of the largest and most respectable audiences ever assembled at the Capitol. S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 29.

THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY—ARBITRATION.

A Message was received from the President, in response to the resolution asking whether Great Britain had offered to arbitrate concerning the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

The correspondence was read. The first letter is from Mr. BUCHANAN to Mr. MARCY, bearing date Nov. 2, 1855, in which Mr. BUCHANAN says that in the course of a conversation which he had with Lord CLARENDON, he stated to him that the most serious difficulties between the two Governments might arise out of the Central American question. CLARENDON replied that when two Governments disagreed about the construction of a treaty, the best and most natural mode was to refer the question to a third power. At an early period of the negotiations CLARENDON made this suggestion, but Mr. BUCHANAN jocularly replied that the Emperor of Russia was the only one sufficiently independent to act as an umpire in the case, and England had gone to war against him.

A letter from Mr. BUCHANAN to Mr. MARCY, Nov. 29, details a conversation similar to the above, adding: "I urged on CLARENDON, as strongly as I could, reasons which I thought ought to induce the British Government to relinquish the Bay Islands to Honduras. CLARENDON replied that these islands have not the least value to Great Britain, and the only question with them was whether the national honor did not forbid this course."

Mr. BUCHANAN to Mr. MARCY, Nov. 9, says: "I had an interview yesterday with CLARENDON, by appointment. He said the best method to settle the question is by arbitration. I replied there was nothing to arbitrate. He said the true construction of the the treaty was a proper subject for arbitration. I told him I did not consider there could be any question as to the construction at all—the language was plain and explicit, and I thought this would be the almost unanimous opinion of the American people; but, that in writing to you I should mention what he had said, as I had done before concerning what he had said at our first interview on the subject."

Mr. BUCHANAN to Mr. MARCY, Feb. 5, 1856, says: "Ere this can reach Washington you will have read the speeches of Lords DERBY and CLARENDON in the House of Lords on Thursday, which will speak for themselves. In relation to the Central American question, CLARENDON said: 'I lost no time in offering to refer the whole question to the arbitration of any third Power, both sides agreeing to be bound by the decision. That offer has not been accepted, but I hope, upon further consideration, the Government of the United States will agree to it.'"

Mr. BUCHANAN resumes: "It is therefore proper for me to state, as a matter of fact, that I have reported to you in the most faithful manner every conversation which has passed between CLARENDON and myself on the subject of referring these questions to a friendly Power. As I have never learned that the British Government has made any such offer to the Government of the United States through Mr. CRAMPTON, I infer his Lordship must have referred to the general conversation between him and myself, which would by no means justify the broad terms of his statement. This much merely to vindicate the truth of history."

Mr. BUCHANAN to Mr. MARCY, Feb. 6, 1856, says: On Wednesday last, 6th inst., I had an interview with Lord CLARENDON at the Foreign Office. I told him I desired to ascertain whether the statement he made in the House of Lords on the evening of Thursday the 31st ult.—that the British Government had made to the American Government an offer which has been recently renewed to arbitrate concerning the Central American question—was founded on what had passed between him and myself in conversation, or whether he had instructed Mr. CRAMPTON to make to you, in writing, a formal proposal to arbitrate. He replied, his statement was founded on our different conversations, and that in these he had several times proposed to me the reference of those questions to arbitration, and he expressed the hope that I had communicated his propositions to my Government. I informed him that I had faithfully reported to you all conversations we had held in reference to an arbitration but I had not believed that what he said on these occasions amounted to such an offer as could be recognized by our Government as a foundation for specific action on so grave a matter. I added, "I did not doubt you were of the same opinion, as I had never received a line from you on the subject." He observed that before holding these conversations with me he had consulted his Cabinet, and spoke their sentiments as well as his own. I remarked that this fact had now for the first time been communicated to me. If he had informed me of it at the time, this would have given his conversation a more serious character, and caused it to make a deeper impression on my mind. He said he had thought, as a matter of course, that I would consider what he said to me had been said after consultation with his Cabinet. In reply, I observed I seldom with his Cabinet. In reply, I observed I had thought that when one nation desired to propose to another the submission of an international dispute to arbitration, it was done by writing and in due form; such had been their own course when they proposed to arbitrate the Oregon question.

Besides, the President might, if he thought proper, consult the Senate on the question, and what would be thought by that body if such a proposition were presented them in the loose form of various conversations between him and myself, which, after all, I might through mistake or inadvertance, not have reported correctly? He said what he had done he considered a preliminary step, and if our Government had indicated any dissatisfaction with it they would have been prepared to proceed further; but from what I had said to him he did not think they had received much encouragement. I told him whenever I had spoken to him I had always been careful to assure him that I was expressing my own individual sentiments without any instructions or information from my government and these contained nothing. I also observed the last letter of my family [illegible] of the President, and [illegible] might have been brought in a regular form before our Government. He then for the first time informed me he had addressed a dispatch to Mr. CRAMPTON on the subject, with instructions to him to read it to you. He then sent for it and read it to me. I believe it is dated in November, but a copy being doubtless in your possession, it will speak for itself, and he informed me that all you had said about it to Mr. CRAMPTON was, that the matter was in Mr. BUCHANAN's hands.

He proceeded to express a decided opinion in favor of arbitration, and said when two friendly Governments disagreed upon the construction of a treaty, the natural and most appropriate course was to refer the question to a third friendly power. He had ever believed their construction of the treaty to be correct. He then requested me to communicate to you their proposals for an arbitration, and how anxious they were that the question might be settled in this manner. I told him I should cheerfully comply with his request, but repeated that my own individual opinions remained unchanged.

I considered the language of the treaty too clear for serious doubt, and such I believed was the opinion of public men of all parties in the United States. This had been evinced by a recent debate in the Senate on the President's Message. Besides, the difficulty of selecting a suitable Sovereign as an arbitrator, seemed insurmountable—but this, I said, was a question for my Government, and not for myself.

Mr. CRAMPTON to Mr. MARCY, Feb. 27, says: Observing that some misapprehension seems to exist as to the offer made by Lord CLARENDON to Mr. BUCHANAN, to submit the points regarding the interpretation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, upon which the two Governments disagree, to arbitration, I think it well to send you the inclosed dispatch which I received from Lord CLARENDON on the subject in December last. I regret not having made you this communication before, but the truth is, the last paragraph of the dispatch escaped my attention until I referred to it lately, and as I was aware that the negotiation of the question regarding Central America was in Mr. BUCHANAN's and Lord CLARENDON's hands, I considered the dispatch as merely meant for my information as to what was going forward upon a subject in regard to which I inferred you were already informed.

Lord CLARENDON to Mr. CRAMPTON, Nov. 10, says: "Mr. BUCHANAN, having in the course of conversation, a few days ago, adverted to the impression that would be created in the United States by the non-settlement of the Central American question, I again assured him that England had no wish to extend her influence, or to obtain any territory in that part of the world, and reminded him that as the difference between this country and the United States, turned solely upon the interpretation of the Treaty of 1850, I had offered on the part of Her Majesty's Government to submit the case to the arbitration of a Third Power, but that he, (?) had declined the offer. Her Majesty's Government, I said, would still abide by that offer, and I thought that would be the fairest and most amicable manner of arriving at a settlement of the question. Mr. BUCHANAN said he would make it known to his Government, and you are instructed to communicate this dispatch to Mr. MARCY."

Mr. SEWARD said this correspondence placed the subject of Central American affairs in a light somewhat different from what it occupied when the debate commenced. As the case stood when submitted by the President, the communications between the two Governments consisted of arguments able and deliberate on both sides, maintaining their respective positions regarding the construction of the treaty, the United States demanding the fulfillment of it, and Great Britain quite as positively, he might say, somewhat offensively, refusing compliance.

Under these circumstances, he thought it his duty to express his opinion, and decided concurrence in the position this Government has assumed. It now appears that Great Britain is willing to arbitrate. He congratulated the Senate on the more pacific and pleasing prospect concerning this changing but still most important question. As to the settlement case, the correspondence shows that the British Government may, with plausibility, and perhaps conscientiously say, they had tendered what was regarded by them in the nature of an apology, which they may have considered as broad and as full as consistent with the honor of that Government to make. The President and Secretary of State may have thought the acknowledgment not sufficiently explicit, but it is equally certain Lord CLARENDON thought he had probably made all the apology which could be made by a power jealous of her dignity and honor. The point of difference is the effect of the language used. It is enough to form the subject of discussion between the parties, and fact counsels against the assumption, which would be a violent one, that Great Britain has made an explanation which ought not to be satisfactory.

Mr. PEARCE did not concur with the Senator, and was not willing that Mr. SEWARD's opinion should go to the country as the deliberate view of the Senate. Such apology as we should claim from Great Britain had not been made. The disclosures in the correspondence, on our part, exhibits manliness, spirit and frankness, of which all should be proud. He was sorry no such spirit characterized Great Britain. Not only has no satisfactory apology been made, but the language used by the British Secretary amounts to taunts, and is, therefore, offensive. Mr. CLARENDON says the United States have resorted to means to obtain evidence against Her Majesty's servants, or their agents, by practices sometimes resorted to under despotic institutions, but which are disdained by all free and enlightened Governments.

Mr. PEARCE said he was not an advocate of war, and hoped we should maintain peace, but he should never acknowledge that the correspondence furnishes any satisfactory apology for what was done by Great Britain. The Power which invoked us to be neutral was the first to violate neutrality.

Mr. STUART remarked that notwithstanding the speech of CLARENDON in the House of Lords, it turns out, by the correspondence submitted, that no proposition to arbitrate was ever submitted to Mr. BUCHANAN, nor anything in any dispatch from CLARENDON to Mr. CRAMPTON which comes up to that point. It seemed that CLARENDON had given the British people to understand that that Government had assumed a generous position by offering arbitration—which we declined, and which will be renewed.

Inasmuch as Great Britain does not intend to live up to that Treaty he confessed a strong inclination in his mind to abrogate it.

Mr. SEWARD said he had expressed no opinion that the British explanations ought to be satisfactory. He intended to show that Lord CLARENDON had disavowed an intentional affront, and that it should not be a foregone conclusion that nothing in the nature of an apology had been made.

Mr. MASON said, a grave offence had been committed against this Government by Great Britain. It will be found in some manner and to some extent that Great Britain has lent herself to a violation of her obligations to this country under international relations, and violated our domestic laws, made for the protection of our peace and nation. He understood Mr. SEWARD to say, that some apology had been made by Great Britain for her offence. He (MASON) conceived an apology to be due between nations as between gentlemen. When a gentleman does wrong and desires to make reparation, he apologizes, admits the wrong frankly and ingenuously, without reservation, and places himself where he would have stood if the wrong had not been committed. He evinces an honorable purpose. He (MASON) submitted to the Honorable Senator (SEWARD) whether such an apology had been made. On the contrary, such explanation as had been offered adds insult to the general injury. If ever a question occurred in our international relations demanding indemnity for the past and security for the future, it was here presented—but he placed reliance on the good sense of the people of England and our own people, and when there is really no cause for war between honorable men, none will arise. This he look for granted, and the people on both sides of the Atlantic will make up their minds jointly on the same terms.

Mr. MASON then moved that the printing of the British enlistment documents be increased to ten thousand copies, and the printing also of the same number of those received to-day, both to form one volume. Agreed to.

Adjourned to Monday.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 29.

PETITIONS.

Against the establishment of an Insurance Department of the State Government.

For the aid of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in New-York.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

Relative to the punishment of criminals within the Eighth Judicial District.

Authorizing the Supervisors of Kings County to create a loan for the purpose of completing the penitentiary buildings in that county.

In relation to the keeping of gunpowder, &c., in New-York.

Relating to insurances in this State by foreign corporations in New-York City.

To aid the New-York Juvenile Asylum.

To restrain Banks of Deposit acting as Savings Banks.

To appoint a Commission to locate a second State Lunatic Asylum.

To amend the act relative to Mutual Insurance Companies.

To make the husband the heir of the deceased wife, and *vice versâ*.

Mr. WADSWORTH gave notice of a bill to bridge or tunnel the Niagara River at Buffalo.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. NOXON—Amending the general Railroad law.

By Mr. FERGUSON—To amend the act relative to the care of truant children.

By Mr. URBAN—For an appropriation for the Rochester University.

BILLS PASSED.

To form a commission for the purpose of equalizing the State tax. (This bill authorizes the appointment of three Commissioners to visit the various Counties and report an equalized assessment. The Supervisors to act upon the report made. The Supervisors to act upon the report made. The Commissioners to be appointed by the Governor.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 29.

PETITIONS.

From the New-York Typographical Society for relief.

To bridge the Niagara River.

Against the Albany Bridge.

REPORTS.

By Mr. O'NEIL, favorably for an appropriation to enlarge the locks on the Chemung Canal.

By Mr. WILLIAMS—To amend the act relative to the sale of church property.

By Mr. STRINGER, to amend the Charter of Brooklyn.

By Mr. WARNER, to incorporate the Yorkville (New-York) Library.

By Mr. ANDREWS, favorably, on the Senate's bill incorporating the New-York and Philadelphia Steam Navigation Company.

By Mr. R. T. WOODS, to open River-street, Brooklyn.

By Mr. MATTESON, by report and bill, in favor of repealing the Prohibitory Liquor Law, and reenacting the old Excise law, with some new provisions.

The report was signed by a majority of the Committee.

Mr. GREEN, from the minority, moved that the report be laid on the table until the minority should report.

The ayes and noes were called for, and the motion to lay on the table lost, by ayes 45, noes 69. This was considered as a test of the question, and insures the passage of the bill.

Assault upon the Editor of the Chicago Journal.

CHICAGO, Friday, Feb. 29.

THOMAS HAYNE, United States District Attorney, attacked CHARLES L. WILSON editor of the Chicago *Journal*, in the street, yesterday, striking him a severe blow in the face. Mr. WILSON returned the blow, knocking HAYNE through the window of the State Bank. The difficulty was occasioned by the comments in the *Journal* on the political course of HAYNE.

The Notes of the Central Bank of Tennessee Refused.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Feb. 29.

The notes of the Central Bank of Tennessee, at Nashville, are refused by the other Nashville Banks. The Bank is said to be owned in New-York. The Attorney-General of the State has been directed to examine into its condition. Their recent issues are payable at Dandridge, Jefferson County, Tenn.

The Ohio River.

NAVIGATION RESUMED—PROSPECT OF DAMAGE FROM HIGH WATER.

WHEELING, Va., Thursday, Feb. 28.

Navigation has been resumed from Cincinnati down. There are prospects of the ice breaking here to-morrow. The Valley and Monongahela Rivers are breaking up. The water is very high at some points. At Brownsville it is sixteen feet and rising. Wheeling Creek is gorged at its mouth, large bodies of ice having become wedged in, damming up the stream. We expect damage from the high water, but as yet all is safe.

The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad—Injunction Refused.

CHICAGO, Friday, Feb. 29.

The injunction applied for to restrain the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad from laying tracks across the dyke to Bloody Island, opposite St. Louis, has been refused. The Circuit Court at Belleville, this week, decided that the track might be constructed immediately.

Coasting Vessels Wanted at Norfolk—Failure of a Lumber Merchant.

NORFOLK, Thursday, Feb. 28.

There is a great demand for coasting vessels to take the heavy supply of corn, which is daily arriving, to Northern ports. The store-houses are filled, and a large quantity is afloat.

A heavy lumber merchant of Hyde County, North Carolina, is reported to have failed. Liabilities over half a million. Assets very large.

Telegraphic Cables Across the Mississippi Carried Away.

CHICAGO, Friday, Feb. 29.

All the telegraph cables crossing the Mississippi River have been carried away by the breaking up of the ice.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CIRCULAR.

To those engaged in mercantile pursuits any invention that will facilitate their labors is highly worthy of notice, as well as of extensive patronage. One of the most important inventions of the present age is that of a PEN that possesses the necessary qualities of fineness in mark and durability in use.

Those of JOHN FOLEY, manufacturer of GOLD PENS AND PENCILS, No. 167 Broadway, New-York, stand preëminent; their superior value is tested by the long time he has been engaged in our City in their manufacture.

We, the subscribers, who know the value of these Pens from long use of them, cheerfully recommend them to those who wish for the most convenient article in the Counting-Room:

R. Murray, Assistant Cashier American Exchange Bank.
T. W. Pinckney, Teller, American Exchange Bank.
G. L. Haight, Teller, American Exchange Bank.
J. Seymour, Cashier, Bank of North America.
J. A. Beardsley, Teller, Bank of North America.
F. A. Platt, Cashier, Corn Exchange Bank.
Wm. A. Falls, Teller, Corn Exchange Bank.
B. T. Hoogland, Cashier, National Bank.
F. D. Tappen, Teller, National Bank.
W. H. Earle, Teller, National Bank.
W. T. Hooker, Cashier, Continental Bank.
R. W. Talman, Teller, Continental Bank.
J. C. Beach, Cashier, Marine Bank.
G. R. Conover, Cashier, Importers' and Traders' Bank.
R. H. Lowery, Cashier, Bank of the Republic.
W. B. Meeker, Assistant Cashier, Bank of New-York.
P. Bunker, Teller, Bank of New-York.
T. D. Meigs, Teller, Bank of America.
Charles Windsor, Teller, Mercantile Bank.
D. Randall, Teller, Mercantile Bank.
William B. Mott, Teller, Shoe and Leather Bank.
J. M. Crane, Teller, Shoe and Leather Bank.
J. E. Southworth, President, Atlantic Bank.
George D. Arthur, Cashier, Atlantic Bank.
P. S. Henderson, Cashier, Brooklyn Bank.
Constant W. Brown, Merchants' Bank.
E. W. Clark, Dodge & Co.
Atwood & Co.
James H. Stebbins, of N. E. Cobb & Co.
T. Ketcham & Co.
Quick & L'Hommedieu.
George W. McLean.
L. C. Clark.
Meigs & Greenleaf.
Carpenter & Vermilye.
G. S. Robbins & Son.
James McCall, President, Metropolitan Bank.
H. Meigs, Jr., Cashier, Metropolitan Bank.
George J. Seney, Ass. Cashier, Metropolitan Bank.
Henry L. Jaques, Metropolitan Bank.
Joseph W. Corlies, President, St. Nicholas Bank.
R. M. Russell, Teller, St. Nicholas Bank.
D. A. Butts, Teller, St. Nicholas Bank.
George Ellis, Cashier, Bank of the Commonwealth.
Isaac G. Ogden, Teller, Bank of the Commonwealth.
Harvey Fisk, Teller, Bank of the Commonwealth.
R. A. Tooker, Cashier, Nassau Bank.
F. M. Harris, Teller, Nassau Bank.
M. T. Brundage, Teller, Nassau Bank.
Samuel H. Wilcox, Cashier, Grocers' Bank.
Edwin Ludlow, Cashier, Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company.
John S. Carr, Teller, Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company.
Frank L. Montgomery, Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company.
George O. Depew, Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company.
H. W. Cheeseman, Teller, Market Bank.
John Wyckoff, Market Bank.
G. A. Middlebrook, Market Bank.
Samuel H. Kissam, Teller, Bank of Commerce.
William F. Brown, Bank of Commerce.
S. E. Raymond, Teller, Mechanics' Bank.
W. H. Cox, Mechanics' Bank.
Winslow, Lanier & Co.
Thomas M. Wigham, of Jacob Little & Co.
John J. Stephens.
H. T. Morgan & Co.
E. S. Munroe & Co.
Cundit, Jenkins & Co.
Wetmore & Robert.
Stevens, Wallace & Morris.
Drake & Bradford.
Charles A. Meigs.
J. D. Maxwell.
Geo. D. Lyman, Manager, New-York Clearing-House.
Charles Dennis, Vice-President, Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company.
W. Tyrwhitt Jones, Secretary, Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company.
J. H. Chapman, Cashier, Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company.
A. A. Raven, Corresponding Secretary, Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company.

G. G. Carter, New-York Mutual Insurance Company.
A. B. Hatfield, President, Sun Mutual Insurance Company.
S. P. Ayerault, Sun Mutual Insurance Company.
Wm. Tarpenning, Sun Mutual Insurance Company.
Henry D. King, Secretary, Commercial Mutual Insurance Company.
John P. Phillips, Vice-President, Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company.
Daniel Drake, Second, President, Commercial Mutual Insurance Company.
Henry D. King, Secretary, Commercial Mutual Insurance Company.
G. G. Carter, New-York Mutual Insurance Company.
A. B. Hatfield, President, Sun Mutual Insurance Company.
S. P. Ayerault, Sun Mutual Insurance Company.
Wm. Tarpenning, Sun Mutual Insurance Company.
Wm. K. Ackerman, Secretary, Illinois Central Railroad Company.
R. R. Litchfield, Treasurer, Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company.
R. R. Turner, Register, Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company.
J. M. Hopkins, Secretary, Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company.
G. H. Ford, Deputy Treasurer, Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company.
J. F. Davenport, Treasurer, Hudson River Railroad Company.
Edward Thompson, Agent, Long Island Railroad Company.
Wells, Butterfield & Co., American Express Company.
Jesse Pope, with Wells, Fargo & Co.
Hall, Dana & Co.
Gere, Sloane & Dater.
Atwater, Kinney & Woodruff.
S. E. Chittenden & Co.
C. B. & W. S. Bostwick.
Skelton, Hoyt & Co.
Richards & McHarg.
Johnson & Higgins.
James & Henry McBride.
Barclay & Livingston.
Moody & Tuthill.
L. Roberts & Co.
F. W. Tiers & Co.
Bird & Malson.
Brown & Dallonga.
John M. White.
Waldo, Parry & Co.
Coolidge & Young.
Lucas Brothers, Baltimore.
Lawrence & Pomeroy, Milwaukie, Wis.
John C. Court, Newburn, N. C.
James Ferrier, Jeffersonville, Ind.
Elwood Walter, President, Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company.
Charles Newcomb, Vice-President, Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company.
C. J. Dessard, Secretary, Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company.
Wm. Leconey, Vice-President, Pacific Mutual Insurance Company

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A BRILLIANT VIRGINIA NOVEL!
OUR COUSIN CARMONIA.
OUR COUSINS AND ADVENTURES OVER THE BLUE RIDGE.

A MERCHANT AGED EIGHTY OF
MATRIMONIAL.

PERSONAL.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MARRIED.

DIED.

NEW YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, TUESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1870.

Cooper's Glue Cures Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Chaps, Chilblains, Frostbites, Corns, Bunions, Toothache, Earache, Sore Throat, Sore Eyes, Sore Nipples, Sore Lips, Sore Gums, Sore Throat, Sore Eyes, Sore Nipples, Sore Lips, Sore Gums.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE ON S... POINT, N. J.—A modern built two-story ... house, containing twelve rooms, all ... in most thorough repair, situated on ... one hundred yards from the water's ... Apply to the Owner. No. 9 West 9th-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The commodious house, with about three-fourths of an acre of ground attached, is the centre of the village, with a large front on the main thoroughfare—for many years occupied by Joshua Kinnan as a boarding-house. It is now offered for sale at a low price, and on easy terms. If not sold by the 15th of March, will be rented. For particulars, apply to EDWARD WOOD, No. 36 Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A splendid four-story brown-stone basement and brick-front house in East 19th-st., near the 2d-av. Lot 25 by 100. House 36 by 60, containing all the modern improvements, and strictly first class in perfect order, and newly painted throughout. Price $15,000, and $10,000 can remain on mortgage, if desired. For permit to see the premises apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.—Two houses and lots in Pacific-st., near Nevins, Brooklyn, Nos. 427 and 429. Lots 20 by 90 feet. Houses 20 by 40 feet, three story, basement and sub-cellar, brick, brown-stone stoop, &c., gas, marble-mantels, grates, &c., &c. Will be sold very low to close an interest. Terms easy. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Three substantial three-story basement and counter-cellar houses and lots in 36th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., Nos. 203, 205 and 210. Size of houses 20 by 50 feet; lots 20 by 98 feet 9 inches, with all the modern improvements. Possession given immediately. Price, $6,500 each. A portion of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply on the premises.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The three-story brick house in 4th-av., No. 1,054, lot 21 by 100 feet. The house is substantially built, well situated in good condition, and well painted throughout, and in every way a desirable residence. Part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Can be seen from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M. Apply to F. TILLOU, No. 1 Nassau-st., third story.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The commodious and substantially built three-story and attic house, No. 90 Ames-st., one door from Fourth-st., has all the modern improvements, convenient to three stage routes, is in first-rate order, and in every way a desirable residence. It will be sold low and on easy terms. Apply to HARRIOTT & MILLER, No. 466 Broadway.

HOUSE AND EIGHT LOTS OF GROUND FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A convenient and desirably located house on 79th-st., in the centre of eight lots of ground, handsomely laid out with walks and shrubbery, and within 8 minutes' walk of two City Railroads. Will be sold or let on reasonable terms. Apply to HARRIOTT & MILLER, No. 466 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—No. 94 Warren-st., between Clinton and Henry-sts.; three stories brick, with brown-stone basement, 21.6x40. The house is arranged for one or two families. Parlors on in basement; gas throughout; in excellent order. Apply at No. 20 Joralemon-st., or to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—A 2-story and basement house. In a pleasant and retired neighborhood, with marble mantels, gas, &c., in good repair, within five minutes' walk of the Fulton-av. cars, and 1¼ miles of the Ferry. Terms easy. For further particulars, inquire of C. C. SMITH, No. 176 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—On 21st-st., in a good neighborhood. It has the modern improvements; is 22 ft by 100 ft.; house brick and three-story, and cost over $6,000, will now be sold for $5,000, immediate sale being more of an object than price. Apply to LINDSLEY & HADDELL, No. 76 6th-av., cor. 14th-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The substantial three-story house and lot of ground, No. 469 Broome-st., near Wooster. House 25 by 45; 12 feet in the rear. Gas, wash-room, water closets, bath, &c. The hall is marbled and the house elegantly painted and papered throughout. F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—The four-story, high stoop, modern dwelling, No. 104 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, in excellent repair throughout. Price $8,500. Terms easy. Possession immediately. Inquire of LOPER & DAVIS, corner of 18th-st. and Avenue B, for keys to view the premises, &c.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two brown stone front houses, Nos. 304 and 306 3d-av., English basement, four stories high, with all the modern improvements. For particulars, apply on the premises between 19th and 20th sts. SAMUEL SPRAGUE, No. 198 6th-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET IN HOBOKEN.—Two 2-story and basement, with good under cellar, pleasantly situated in Hudson-place, 5 minutes' walk from the ferry. Apply to CHARLES T. PERRY, Otto Cottage, Hoboken.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—TERMS EASY.—The first-class dwelling house situated No. 177 West 24th-st. The price of this house will enable those of moderate means to purchase. Inquire of N. WILLIAM STUYVESANT, Jr., No. 56 William-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The first-class 4-story brown stone-front house No. 301 West 21st-st., opposite Chelsea-square, with all modern improvements. Inquire of JAMES N. WELLS, 9th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

HOUSES FOR SALE LOW—In a beautiful location, two first-class English basement houses and lots Nos. 116 and 118 17th-st., west of 3d-av. Modern improvements. Inquire of B. WISE, on the premises, or No. 126 East 23d-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—No. 218 East 19th-st., three stories and basement, with good under cellar, and finished with all the modern improvements. Inquire of H. MERRITT, No. 49 3d-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—Or exchange for dry goods.—A 3-story English basement house, in 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., with all the modern improvements. Inquire in O. MOWBRAY'S, No. 289 Grand-st.

A SACRIFICE.—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT on the Connecticut River, at Essex. Two acres, with a fine double two-story house, 34x36 feet, built in the most thorough manner, with all the conveniences of a city house, with abundance of choice fruit, shrubbery and shade; excellent boating, running, fishing, and bathing. Is easy of access by railroad or steamboat, and perfectly healthy. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Two new cottages at Belmont, (Fordham,) one hour's ride from the City Hall by the Harlem Railroad, and ten minutes' walk from the depot at Fordham—nearly all the way plank walk. Accommodations: one cottage, with nearly an acre of land, contains a large cellar, good well and cistern; kitchen, two parlors and six chambers, with ample closet room, good stable, &c. One smaller cottage, with a quarter of an acre of ground, (more if required,) good fruit trees and well of water; basement, kitchen, cellar and closets; parlor, dining-room and four chambers. Stable if desired. Will be let, if not sold by March 15. Terms of sale easy. This offers a good chance to parties desirous of procuring a good homestead, and will be sold very low for installments. Apply to JOHN C. KAYSER, near the premises, or at Nos. 119 and 121 Nassau-st., office No. 5. Also to Mr. BURLEY, Railroad Agent, at Fordham.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—A valuable mill, with a good supply of water, and an excellent farm of 90 acres adjoining it. The mill is doing now, and has been doing for a number of years, a large business in merchant work for New-York market. It is advantageously situated within 20 miles of the City. The dwelling is a large, double 2-story house, in good order, with convenient barns and other outbuildings. There is a good apple orchard, and all kinds of fruit, with a superior garden. For particulars, apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 10 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THAT SPLENDID RESIDENCE with two lots of ground, No. 70 Pacific-st., Brooklyn. House three-story, three rooms deep, gas range, with hot and cold water, bath-room, Beebe's furnace, &c. The walls are papered and painted throughout. House was built in the most thorough and workmanlike manner. The garden is handsomely laid out with shrubbery and fruit trees. This choice property will be sold very low. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE IN THE SEVENTH WARD—The first-class three-story and finished attic dwelling-house and lot No. 10 Rutgers-place. Size of lot 20 by 110 feet, 16 feet court-yard in front. House 20 by 55 feet, with party walls built in the best manner, and complete with all the modern improvements. The location is delightful, overlooking the grounds of the old Rutgers estate, with a view of the East River. Terms easy. Inquire of SAM. R. PEART, No. 105 Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE.—The five story-front house on the north side of 56th-st., between Broadway and the 6th-av. The houses are 20 feet wide, three stories, attic and basement, just finished, and ready for occupancy. Also, The house No. 56 Clinton-place, with stables attached. Also, a share or 41 shares of the Rutgers-Slip Baths, situated two miles from Brooklyn. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Fine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A garden farm at MORRISANIA, about 2 hours' ride from the Williamsburg ferries, consisting of 7 acres, about 5 acres of good land, good house and barn. Terms easy. For further particulars inquire of C. B. MILLER & CO., No. 82 Broadway, or DANIEL F. WHITE, Morrisania, Real Estate Agent.

FOR SALE.

TO CAPITALISTS AND BUILDERS.—FOR SALE OR TO BE EXCHANGED FOR A CHEAP HOUSE.—The advertiser has two houses (or three, if required) in Brooklyn, 10 feet wide, and 21 feet deep, with 3 stories and basement, which he will sell cheap, or exchange for a cheaper house. He will sell them on time to suit purchasers, and if any one will call upon him at his office, No. 74 Wall-st, he is sure he can suit himself. He has the opportunity of buying a lot 25 feet front by 100 feet deep, and is desirous to secure a buyer. Title warranty. Situated in a rising part of Brooklyn. Apply to ENOCH KNOX, No. 74 Wall-st., corner of Broad-st., Brooklyn.

COTTAGE FOR SALE.—And eleven acres of land, at Orchard, New-Jersey, 20 miles from New-York City, on the Central Railroad. Five hours and three trains daily. Apply to [illegible]

TO LET.—A three-story brick house, No. 161 Dexter-st., Brooklyn. Rent $300. Apply to JOHN TOWNSEND, Brooklyn Brewery, or J. CLARKE, broker, No. 249 Fulton-st., Room No. 1.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Situated on Orange Mountain, about 20 miles from New-York City, and 2 miles from Newark, and 1 mile from the Orange railroad depot. Fine land and fruit. Price reasonable. Also—

New-York Daily Times, Saturday, March 1, 1856.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LINE.
RAILROAD LINE.
BUFFALO AND ERIE CLEVELAND AND ERIE.
CONNECTING AND ERIE RAILROADS.
CONNECTING AND ERIE RAILROADS.
NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.
GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.
HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
WESTERN RAILROAD.
NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD.
CENTRAL AND ERIE RAILROAD.
HARTFORD, PROVIDENCE AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.
FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR EUROPE.

MEDICAL.

AUCTION SALES.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ZINC PAINTS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

New-York Daily Times.

AFFAIRS IN HAVANA.

Troubles Hushed on Military Parades—Reappearance of Spirit on Board a Volunteer Steamer.

[Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.]

HAVANA, Saturday, Feb. 23, 1856.

We have had some military excitement in the past week, given to illustrate our advance in the science and science of war. On the 15th, Gen. Concha reviewed a regular training, and a military parade, which, in the old-fashioned "sham fight" style, was for the sport, arrayed in opposition to the Queen's soldiers, whom they were to conquer—and they did it most gallantly, led on by the Colonel Commandant Jose MARIA MORALES. It was not all a dream—one soldier was killed, several were wounded, by balls and buttons, that got by accident into the wrong place.

The other came off upon the grounds between Peña Pobre and the coast near Chorrera. It was a Celebrating day, and the scene was brilliant.

The U. S. sloop Cyane arrived here from a cruise the 15th, and sailed for Pensacola the 20th, after making a short visit with the usual visit ceremonies. The visit was well received at the Palace, and well passed. The British brig-of-war Arab arrived on the 19th; the British brig-of-war Daring on the 22d and departed well, &c.

A beautiful fight occurred a few days since in the vicinity of Sagua, on board the Spanish steamer Pizarro, running hence to St. Jago de Cuba. The passengers got above and some dispute arose between the Captain and his Chief Engineer, which terminated by the first being shot through the head—killed immediately—the Engineer was killed by another officer. The particulars we have not. The weather has improved, and our plantations are nearly all in operation again. Sugar—70,000 boxes in store—but few are offered, although having that tendency. Advices to-day decidedly touched by the late news from Europe as to peace prospects. Our health good, and the people content with military parades, &c.

NEW-YORK CITY

Prospect Club in Brooklyn.

A National American Club was organized in the Eighth Ward, Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, and the following officers were elected:

President—Thomas G. Adams.
Vice Presidents—George Ingram, P. L. Pierce.
Secretary—Robert Scrimerger.
Treasurer—William Fishbeck.

G. U. A. in Brooklyn.

A new Chapter of this order has been recently established in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, as follows, &c.

Rev. Dr. Tyng

delivered the semi-weekly address at St. George's Church, corner Broadway and Fulton-street last evening. His subject was, "The Wonderful Man of Understanding." A large audience was present. During Lent, exercises will be held in this Church every Wednesday and Friday evening.

Ex-Vice-President Dallas,

our new Minister to the Court of St. James, is in town, and took a stroll through the City Hall offices yesterday.

COURT CALENDAR—SATURDAY.

Motions and decisions.

Fires.

TWO FIRES IN EXCHANGE-PLACE.

The loss by the fire in Exchange-place last night was, as already stated, about $40,000. Of this amount about $30,000 was on the goods in the store of CHITTENDEN & Co. The firm are insured for $20,000 as follows:

City Insurance Co.	$5,000
Girard do.	5,000
Republican do.	5,000
Manhattan do.	5,000
Hamilton do.	5,000
Hamilton do. (Brooklyn)	5,000
Washington do.	5,000
North River do.	5,000
United States do.	5,000
Total	$40,000

JOHN M. FURMAN, Rufus Hendrickson & Co., Hopkins, Pennywood & Co., McKenzie, Meadow & Clay, Lowry & Lowry & Co., and Lord & Ayres had offices in the building, which was damaged to the amount of about $10,000. It is owned by Gen. R. Rowe, and fully insured in the North River Insurance Company.

FIRE IN THE BOWERY.

A fire broke out in the clothing store of Mr. ROBERT, No. 200 Bowery, about 4 o'clock yesterday morning. The stock was damaged to the amount of about $2,000; the loss is fully covered by insurance.

[Advertisement.]

Diseases of the Lungs.—Notice.

DR. SYDNEY HUNTER begs to inform his patients in Philadelphia that he has opened an establishment in that city under the professional charge of Dr. T. HUNTER, for the special treatment of diseases of the throat and lungs.

Dr. HUNTER is a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and has enjoyed both in that city and in New-York long and great experience in the treatment of pulmonary affections.

Dr. HUNTER would also state for the information of his patients residing in Baltimore and Washington, that Dr. JOHN EDWARD WILLIAMS will hereafter be associated with the Baltimore office.

These arrangements have been rendered necessary by the growth of the practice in Philadelphia, and by the retirement of Dr. JAMES HUNTER from Baltimore in consequence of ill health. Patients in those cities will in future enjoy not only all the advantages of Dr. HUNTER'S advice and treatment by inhalation, but the additional benefit of the personal care and supervision of skillful and accomplished resident physicians.

It is scarcely to be necessary for Dr. HUNTER to say anything as to the method of treatment employed, but as this is often misrepresented, it may not be out of place briefly to allude to it.

1st.—The curative treatment consists in the administration of medicines by inhalation, thereby bringing them into immediate application with the diseased air-passages and lungs.

2d.—This principal means comprises careful attention to the relief of those sympathetic affections of other organs, which are ever present in a greater or less degree in all forms of pulmonary consumption.

3d.—In addition to the curative treatment of the pulmonary disease by inhalation, and the palliative means just alluded to, a good nourishing diet is enjoined; warm flannel ordered to be worn over the body, and free and regular exercise to be taken in the open air, the lungs being protected in cold and raw weather by a respirator.

These combined means comprise a treatment at once most rational, more in accordance with the principles of true science, and infinitely more successful than any ever heretofore employed for the relief of consumption, bronchitis and asthma.

The systematized practice of inhalation was introduced into the United States by Dr. HUNTER, in 1851, since which time its success has been such as to lead to its very general adoption by the profession, and in too many instances, to induce physicians, without either practical instruction or any adequate experience, to proclaim themselves its advocates and practitioners.

In the April number of the Medical and Surgical Journal of Diseases of the Chest for February, an extended explanation of this treatment will be found, with much additional information, which should be read by every one predisposed to or suffering from any affection of the throat or lungs. The Specialist can be procured of the publishers, Messrs. BURNHAM & Co., Astor House. Specimen copies will be sent to such as desire to judge of the work.

There are many persons throughout the country suffering from affections of the lungs, who desire to avail themselves of the benefits of Inhalation, but are prevented by their health, the state of the weather, or other considerations, from visiting the City. These generally suppose a personal examination to be in every instance necessary, which is not the case. All that is absolutely required is that the patient should carefully describe his present symptoms, the past history of his disease, and the opinion he has received from his physician. To render such description more exact, a list of questions has been prepared, which will be sent to those who desire it on application to either of the following addresses: Dr. EDWARD HUNTER, No. 231 Broadway, New-York; Dr. F. MORRIS, No. 205 Walnut-street, Philadelphia, or Dr. J. E. WILLIAMS, No. 67 North Charles-street, Baltimore.

Dr. HUNTER can be consulted personally at his residence, No. 231 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, daily, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

No. 231 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1856.

[Advertisement.]

NOT CLOSED YET.—The late accident, caused by the breaking of the hoisting apparatus of heavy goods, and the consequent destruction of Messrs. BARNUM & DUNHAM, brown stone store, Nos. 201 and 203 Bowery, led many to suppose the entire stock of that extensive establishment was already disposed of, and the partial suspension of business yesterday created considerable excitement among those who were ignorant of the cause. This morning, however, the difficulty will be remedied, and the usual inducements offered to purchasers. The stock still contains an unsurpassed assortment of the most costly fabrics of Rich Dress Goods, together with a general assortment of all that is useful in housekeeping. The immense reduction in prices of this stock, caused by the absolute necessity of the close of business, is a general theme of conversation among all classes. None should think of purchasing without first visiting Messrs. BARNUM & DUNHAM, Nos. 204 and 206 Sixth-avenue.

[Advertisement.]

☞ "How is it, if it costs ERLING fifteen thousand dollars to partially clean Broadway, can KNOX, the Hatter, afford his Spring Style at the low price of four dollars?" This is one of the wonders of our times. For its elucidation visit his (KNOX'S) salesrooms, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

PIANOS AND MUSIC.—We learn that HORACE WATERS, of No. 333 Broadway, New-York, agent for the sale of many of the most celebrated makes of pianos and melodeons, is offering them at prices which we advise all who desire to purchase to avail themselves of. He is also selling his large and well-known catalogue of music at one-third off from the regular prices, and will forward the same free of postage. His offers to the trade, teachers and schools, are of the most favorable character—all of which he will be able to fill to the letter, by having wisely adopted the cash system. The Horace Waters' pianos are known as among the very best. We are enabled to speak of these instruments with some degree of confidence from personal knowledge of their excellent tone and durable quality.—*New-York Evangelist.*

[Advertisement.]

WHERE'S THE POLICE?—The hatters who charge five dollars for an indifferent hat think it an outrage, that KNOX, of the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, should sell his Spring Style for four. We think with the hatters, "Where is the Police?"

[Advertisement.]

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A retired clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 52 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Launch of KNOX'S Spring Style of Hat followed closely upon the heels—figuratively speaking—of the frigate *Niagara*. The cost of the former is only four dollars, while the latter will tax Uncle Sam something over a million. Think of it; and visit KNOX, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

A PERFUMED BREATH.—What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as dentifrice would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty-cent bottle will last a year. For sale by FETRIDGE & Co., and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE.—To those troubled with humor, owing to the great demand for my ointments for the cure of scrofulas in New-York City, I shall be at No. 4 City Hotel, No. 429 Broadway, from 25th inst. to March 1. All who are troubled with scrofulous humor are respectfully invited to call. Advice in all cases gratis. DONALD KENNEDY,
Proprietor of *Kennedy's Medical Discovery*,
Roxbury, Mass.

[Advertisement.]

☞ "Erne, the Hunter, and his 'Orse," as the Cockney says, draws immensely at the Broadway Theatre; but the greatest attraction of the day is KNOX'S Spring Style of Hat. Price only $4.

[Advertisement.]

NOVEL, BRILLIANT, ORIGINAL, STRIKINGLY ELEGANT, AND REMARKABLY CHEAP.

KNOX'S Spring style of Hat will be ready on Thursday evening, the 28th inst.

KNOX'S Spring style of Hat is a novelty that must command admiration.

KNOX'S Spring style of Hat is as "brilliant" in manufacture as it is "unique" in conception.

KNOX'S Spring style of Hat, "strikingly elegant," is sold at the economical price of four dollars

KNOX'S Spring style of Hat will be ready at the aforementioned time, at KNOX'S popular establishment, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, and all will acknowledge it worthy of KNOX.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Two performances are to be given at this favorite Theatre to-day, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and 7 in the evening. The great Burlesque of "Hernie, the Humbug," will be performed on each occasion, for the last times. The Pantomime of the "Magic Pills" will also be presented with it in the afternoon, and in the evening the "Ice Witch" will be added, making one of the strongest entertainments of the season.

[Advertisement.]

THE DEMAND.—Everybody *must* have a Hat of KNOX'S Spring style. Everybody *will* have a Hat of KNOX'S Spring style. Everybody knows that to *procure* a Hat of KNOX'S Spring style only costs four dollars. And everybody who must procure a Hat of KNOX'S Spring style, at the low price of four dollars, should know that his establishment is on the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street. Visit him.

[Advertisement.]

OUT—KNOX'S SPRING STYLE OF HAT.—Call at his establishment, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, and inspect it. Price four dollars.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Remember, for your Spring Hat, you must visit KNOX.

Remember, his price is but four dollars.

Remember, that his Hats are unapproachable in beauty, style and durability.

Remember, that his establishment is on the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street.

In the language of the ghost of Hamlet's father, "Remember!"

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!!—New styles of gas fixtures for the Spring trade just out, our designers are constantly producing new and original styles. Also the best improved portable gas works for private dwellings, churches or factories in this Country. Call at our great manufacturing depôt, No. 276 Broadway.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The mild yet thorough operation of these Pills upon the secretive and excretive organs, renders them invaluable remedies for Summer complaint, colic, worms, cholera morbus and all internal diseases of children, as well as of adults.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Navigation in Broadway is now open, and access to the City is free, even to the residents of Jersey, Hoboken and Brooklyn. No wonder that there is a rush for KNOX'S Spring Style of Hat. Those who are unsupplied should make an early visit to the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ GAS FIXTURES, of every variety and style, combining elegance and beauty with durability, &c., manufactured and sold to the trade or at retail, by CURTIS & ANDREWS, No. 13 Canal-st.

Old chandeliers cleaned and refinished, or received in exchange.

[Advertisement.]

☞ WILMARTH, CLEMMAN & Co., No. 44 Maiden-lane, are the proprietors of the new Pen and Pencil Case, (LOWRY'S patent,) the best case made. W., C. & Co. also make every style of gold and silver pen cases, which the trade would do well to examine.

[Advertisement.]

THE LAST NOVELTY—KNOX'S SPRING STYLE OF HAT.—Price only four dollars. Cost of inspection—nothing. Place to examine it—corner of Broadway and Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Portraits of A. J. DONELSON on view at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 27, by Rev. J. M. Sherwood, at his residence, Mr. J. OSCAR BEEBEE to Miss HANNAH E. HOWARD, all of this City.

In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 28, by Rev. Dr. Bedell, JAMES A. SIMONS, of Montreal, to JULIA, daughter of Ambrose Wight, Esq., of this City.

In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 2, by Rev. Mr. MARVIN, JOSEPH L. PERLEY to Miss SARAH M. GILFILLAN, all of this City.

☞ Schenectady papers please copy.

In this City, on Feb. 26, by Rev. James Harper, Mr. ROBERT BLAIR to Miss ELLEN LOGAN.

In Morrisania, on Wednesday, Feb. 27, by Rev. A. C. Foss, JAMES BROWN to Mrs. MARY HALL, daughter of Thomas Wicks, all of Morrisania.

At Sparkill Parsonage, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 26, by Dr. Cole, Capt. R. LEWIS DIMMOCK, of Trenton, N. J., to MINNIE, daughter of Rev. Dr. Cole.

☞ Washington papers please copy.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 28, MARGARET JANE TROTTER, only daughter of the late Peter and Elizabeth Trotter, in the 16th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Diamond Lodge, No. 140, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 67 Cannon-st., on Sunday, the 2d inst., at 1 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

Thou art going to the grave—from our midst thou wert taken,
In youth and in beauty conveyed to the tomb;
But in that fair land where thou soon shalt awaken,
Thy youth and thy beauty forever will bloom.

In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 28, of croup, ADELPHIA SMITH DURFEE, daughter of Charles and Adelphia S. Durfee, aged 3 years and 8 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at No. 105 East 20th-st., between Lexington and 3d ave., this day, (Saturday,) March 1, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 27, of inflammation of the lungs, CHARLES, infant son of Richard and Emma Pauling, aged 15 months.

Its remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

In this City, on Friday, Feb. 29, of cancers, JOHN GILLMORE WATSON, in the 64th year of his age.

His friends, and the friends of the family, also the members of Pacific Lodge, F. & A. M., and the fraternity in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 127 East 26th-st., at 1 o'clock on Sunday afternoon.

In Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday evening, Feb. 29, at his residence, No. 99 South 6th-st., HUGH O'REILLY, son of Wm. O'Reilly, aged 40 years.

Due notice will be given of funeral, &c.

In South Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Feb. 29, ANNA LOUISA, youngest child of Thomas R. and Susan T. Caskin, aged 7 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, Carroll-st., to-morrow, Sunday, at 12 o'clock, noon.

☞ Portland, Me., papers please copy.

At Newark, N. J., on Friday, Feb. 29, Miss MARY ROSS, in the 68th year of her age.

In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 27, JAMES BARRON, in the 42d year of his age.

Funeral services will take place at the Church of the Holy Apostles, 9th-av., corner of 28th-st., on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Rye, Westchester Co., for interment, by the cars which leave Canal-st., at 12 o'clock M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 27, HANNAH, relict of the late John Gregory, in the 86th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, Lewis Gregory, No. 44 7th-st., on Saturday, March 1, at 1 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

At Staten Island, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 27, DAVID FLEMING, Jr., aged 7 years and 8 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, at Vanderbilt's Landing, Staten Island, on Saturday, March 1, at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ *Glasgow Herald* please copy.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Fm. 29.

$1,000 Missouri 6s	58½	5	N. Y. Central R. R.		92¾
1,000 Virginia 6s	98	10	do	b10	93¼
5,000 do	94¾	50	do		93¼
2,000 California 7s, '70,	91¼	200	do		92
10,600 Erie Bonds of '75,	89¾	100	do	b30	92¼
12,000 Bud. R. 2d mt. bs.	68	50	do	b30	92¾
5,000 do	68¼	240	Erie Railroad		37¾
1,000 Ill. C. R. R. Bds.	87¾	650	do	b5	37½
10,000 do	87¾	100	do	s3	37¾
7,000 do	87½	100	do	b30	38
21 Am. Ex. Bk.	118½	50	do	b10	38
200 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	125¾	100	do	s10	38
50 Union Ex. Bk.	97½	50	do		38
3 Mech. Bk.	107½	500	do		38
5 Corn Ex. Bank	102	100	do	s10	38¼
100 Canton Co.	28	315	do	s3	38¾
200 Mic. Transit Co.	21¾	17	Wis. L. G. R. R.		73¾
100 do	b10	21¾	100	Harlem R. R.	s60	21¾
200 do	b30	21¾	400	do	s3	21¾
200 do	b5	21	50	Nor. & Wor. R. R.	b3	26
25 do	s1	21	200	Reading R. R.	b60	93
50 Ward C. & Iron Co.	51	200	do			93¼
25 do	s1	21¾	100	do	b15	93¾
200 Flor. & Kev. Joint.	b5	16	200	do		93¾
400 Cum. Coal Co.	b3	24	104	Hud. Riv. R. R.	s3	44¾
200 do	b30	24	45	Mich. Cen. R. R.		94¾
200 do	b2	23¾	150	Panama R. R.	b30	104¾
200 do	b60	23¾	65	do	b3	104¾
500 do	b2	23¾	30	Cleve. C. & Cin.		107¾
200 do	b30	23¾	25	Ill. Cen. R. R.		87¾
200 do	b60	23¾	50	Cle. & Pitts. R. R.	b3	67¾
100 do	b60	23¾	5	Gal. & Chi. R. R.		113¾
1000 do		23¾	100	do		113
50 do		23¾	100	do		113¼
100 do	s2	23¾	100	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	s3	77
500 Gard. Gd. Mine	b30	1¾	200	do	s60	77¾
200 do		1¾	50	do	b15	78
100 M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	b3	94¾	1150	do	b60	78¾
200 do		94¾	200	do	b30	78¾
200 do	b60	94¾				

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	87¾	100	Harlem Railroad
250 Flor. & Kev. Jt.	b10	2¾	do
10 Lenox C. Co.	100	300	Reading Railroad
200 Cum. Coal Co.	b30	24	do
50 do	s3	24	6 Gal. & Chic. R. R.
50 do	b30	24¼	5 do
12 N. Y. Cen. R. R.		94¾	50 Hudson Riv. R.
100 do	b30	93¾	50 do
6 Cleve. C. & Cin. R.		103	100 do
10 Erie Railroad		38¼	100 do
200 do		38¾	40 Cleve. & Tol. R.
100 do	b10	38¾	50 do
50 do	b3	38¾	35 Chic. & R. I. R. R.
100 do	b60	38¾	50 Milw. & Miss. R. R.
150 Nor. & Wor. R. R.		26	

FRIDAY, Feb. 29, P. M.

The telegraphic summary of the market and money accounts by the *America* at Halifax, from Liverpool Feb. 16, report a heavy business in Cotton—92,000 bales for the week, at an advance of *a farthing*, which was had on the early sales, but not fully sustained at the close. Orleans Middling is quoted at 5 5-16ths of a penny, and Orleans Fair 6¾d. The new English loan of £20,000,000 sterling was duly notified in Parliament by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Premier was to meet the London capitalists on Monday, 18th February, on the subject of the terms of the negotiations. This fact, and the rumors on the Stock Exchange which preceded it, caused a decline of about 1 ₱ cent. in the Funds. The Peace prospects continued to inspire confidence. The discussion of the American question in Parliament would indicate that Lord CLARENDON'S answer to the last dispatch of Mr. MARCY had not then been completed. Flour and Grain show a further slight decline. Money is represented as stringent and on quick demand. The circulars report an advance in American Stocks. Federal and State in improved demand, and Railway Bonds quite buoyant, the market closing on an active demand. Illinois Centrals, 80¾; Erie Thirds, 88; Erie Sinking Fund, 82; New-York Central Sevens, 96, and the Sixes 87; Illinois Free Lands, 85; California Sevens, 82; Virginia Dollar Bonds, 87, and Sterling 85.

The Stock Market was irregular and unsettled in tone to-day. In the forenoon a very favorable construction was put on the political news from Washington, and the published correspondence on the British Enlistment Controversy. Erie shares, which continue to be regarded as the standard by which the temper of speculation is judged, advanced to 59¾ ₱ cent. Then came various and undefined rumors of the news by the *America* at Halifax, and the quotation, 90¾@90¾ for the English Funds being ascertained, the conclusion was jumped at, without waiting for the explanation of the cause of the decline, that something was very wrong and adverse in the political accounts, and so the market was sold down right and left. Erie touched 57¾; New-York Central, 92; Cleveland and Toledo, 77; Reading, 92¾, and Cumberland, 23¾ ₱ cent. The sales were not extravagantly large, and most of the cheap Stock was put off by the *Bears*, except Cumberland, the holders of which have evinced some eagerness to sell for a day or two past. In the afternoon, on the publication of part of the details of the news, prices recovered ¾@1 ₱ cent., and closed steady at about the currency of Thursday afternoon.

The Foreign mail for the *Atlantic* to-morrow is likely to be a light one. The sales of Exchange to-day were only to a moderate amount, partly to the Importing trade, at 109¾@109¾ ₱ cent. on London; 5.20@5.18¾ on France. We hear of no sales of Bullion for shipment. Money was generally easy. A little more demand among some of the Stock Brokers, and a fair request for discounts from the Importing. The Custom Duties were comparatively light. The Sub-Treasury balance increased $62,000. We are indebted to Mr. CISCO and his Cashier, Mr. ROSECRANS, for the usual monthly statement of the Sub-Treasury and Assay Departments in this City for February:

Regular balance Feb 1	$1,791,978
Receipts of the month	4,045,811
Total	$5,837,789
Disbursements	3,819,291
Sub-Treasury, Feb. 29	$2,018,498
Disbursing Officers	1,555,319
Interest Fund	61,923
Assay Office	549,436
Bullion Fund	9,404,819
Balance all Departments	$13,189,986
Custom Duties February, 1856	$3,821,856
Against February, 1855	3,707,016
Increase	$386,575
Deposits of Gold Dust, &c.	$1,020,00
(Foreign $19,500.)	
Deposits of Silver	13,000
Total	$1,033,000
Payable in Coin	$133,689
In Bars	900,000—$1,033,689
Bars stamped during month	$3,339,701
Remitted to Mint for Coinage	3,500,000

The increase of Coin and Bullion in the Sub-Treasury Department since Saturday afternoon, Feb. 23, is $762,278, principally from Custom Duties. The Dry Goods Import for the week is $1,566,354, against $1,450,149 the corresponding week last year. The following is the summary:

	ENTERED FOR CONSUMPT'N DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool.	1,918	$429,045	63	$22,814	238	$60,932
Man. of Cotton.	3,073	396,580	113	17,218	440	58,019
Man. of Silk	650	310,810	123	22,177	219	75,899
Man. of Flax	1,024	168,014	86	20,143	163	23,178
Miscellaneous	404	60,254	8	5,630	617	19,339
Total	7,069	$1,364,703	394	$87,982	1,677	$237,377
		87,913				1,478,843
Total entered		$1,452,616	Total marketed			$1,716,220

The March coupon of $10,000,000 of the New-York and Erie Loans, 1859 and 1868, will be paid to-morrow at the Manhattan Bank. The Ohio Trust Company pay the March coupon on the Bonds of the City of Wheeling, City of Toledo, City of Detroit, Dayton and Western Railroad, Indianapolis and Cincinnati or Upper Mississippi Road and Cleveland and Pittsburg Road. The Interest on the Little Miami Road, and that part of the principal of its loans due to-morrow will also be paid by the Trust Company. The Cleveland and Toledo Treasurer, No. 16 William-street, will pay the March coupon on the Bonds of the Company.

The Secretary of the Treasury has caused official proclamation to be made of the intended settlement of the Texas Debt, as assumed by the General Government, by act of Congress, Feb. 28, 1855, to the amount of $7,750,000, *on the First day of June next*, being 90 days after notice of the acceptance of the terms of the bill by the Legislature of Texas. The proclamation prescribes as follows:

And whereas the creditors referred to in said act of Congress are deemed identical with the holders of the debt described in the said act of the State of Texas; and whereas it is alleged that there exist forged certificates of said debt, the holders of which may assert to be genuine, and claim payment of; and whereas the third section of said act of Congress requires the holders of the certificates and other evidences of said debt, shall execute and leases to the United States, and also to the State of Texas, before payment; and the fourth section of said act requires that public notice should be given for the space of ninety days of the time when said payment will be made; and whereas the Treasury Department has adopted the form A of a release to the United States, and the form B of a release to the State of Texas, notice is hereby given to said creditors that payment, *pro rata*, will be made at the Treasury of the United States, by means of treasury drafts on some of the assistant treasury or public depositories of the United States, on and after the 1st of June, 1856, to such of the holders of the genuine certificates or other evidences of said debt, in accordance with the provisions of said acts, who shall have assigned their said certificates or other evidences of said debt to the United States, and executed the release in the form A to the United States, and the release in the form B to the State of Texas, and filed the same with the Secretary of the Treasury 30 days before the first of June next, the 30 days being required to investigate the genuineness of the certificates; for which purpose, the department is advised, Texas will send an agent who possesses knowledge of the debt as it was created, and the handwriting of the officials whose signatures are attached to them.

It is desirable that all the certificates and evidences of debt should be fixed 30 days before the 1st of June, and the holders will take notice that all certificates and evidences not filed before that time will be retained for examination and investigation until the department shall be fully satisfied of the genuineness of the certificates and evidences produced. The assignment and releases may be executed and acknowledged in the presence of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, or the chief clerk thereof, in the presence of a notary public, and be witnessed by the Assistant Secretary or chief clerk and notary, and be certified by the notary under his notarial seal; but when the holder resides out of the city of Washington, it may be done in the presence of an assistant treasurer, or collector, or surveyor of the customs, in the presence of a notary public, and be witnessed by the collector or surveyor and the notary public, and be certified by the notary under his notarial seal; and if there be no collector or surveyor of the customs at the place where the party resides, the assignment and releases may be executed before any court of record, in the presence of the judge and clerk thereof, and be witnessed by them, and certified by the clerk under his seal of office; and if the holder be out of the United States, the assignment and releases may be executed before any United States Consul, and be witnessed and certified by him under his consular seal. All persons executing such assignments and releases must also declare, under oath before the notary, clerk, or consul, as the case may be, that they are the real owners of the certificates or other evidences of debt, or that the same have been assigned to them, *bona fide*, for collection; and the notary, clerk, or consul must include the fact of that declaration in their certificate of acknowledgment.

The *pro rata* dividend, when allowed by the accounting officers, will be remitted to the parties in accordance with their directions, or the drafts handed to their regularly-constituted agents for transmission.

JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Form A.

Know all persons by these presents, that ——— has released, and hereby releases, the United States of America from all further liability or claim for the payment of certificate or evidence of debt number ———, for the sum of $———, issued by the late Republic of Texas, and redeemed by the United States in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide for the payment of such creditors of the late Republic of Texas as are comprehended in the act of Congress of September 9, 1850," approved the 28th day of February, 1855, and an act of the State of Texas, approved the 1st of February, 1856.

As witness my hand and seal.

Form B.

Know all persons by these presents that ——— has released, and hereby releases, the State of Texas from all further liability or claim for the payment of certificate or evidence of debt number ———, for the sum of $———, issued by the late Republic of Texas, and redeemed by the United States in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide for the payment of such creditors of the late Republic of Texas as are comprehended in the act of Congress of September nine, eighteen hundred and fifty," approved the 28th of February, 1855, and an act of the State of Texas, approved the 1st of February, 1856.

As witness my hand and seal.

KENTUCKY BANK MOVEMENT.

Dr.	Capital.	Circulation.	Deposits
1851	$7,036,000	$6,959,457	$1,711,927
1852	8,108,925	8,561,121	1,890,934
1853	9,076,436	11,702,767	2,422,646
1854	10,832,350	13,073,510	2,748,362
1855	10,843,988	8,928,946	2,196,034
1856	10,404,823	12,624,563	2,533,699
Cr.	Discounts.	Exchange.	Specie.
1851	$4,353,940	$2,240,630	$2,476,198
1852	5,710,794	2,422,267	2,418,068
1853	8,269,283	11,565,758	4,191,941
1854	4,610,074	12,608,589	4,594,369
1855	4,421,204	12,496,171	4,149,541
1856	5,319,563	15,636,909	4,610,016

The Kentucky Circulation is one of the most popular and extensive in the whole West. It is now larger than the Bank Capital. The Exchange operations on New-Orleans and the East, are also very large and profitable. The Specie reserve has nearly doubled since 1851. The Bank Dividends range from 8 to 10 ₱ cent. a year. The Capital, Circulation and Coin are thus distributed, January, 1856:

Banks.	Capital.	Circulation.	Coin.
Bank of Kentucky	$1,000,000	$2,640,047	$1,095,207
Northern Bank Kentucky	2,350,000	2,236,291	809,985
Bank of Louisville	1,000,000	1,754,794	502,301
Southern Bank	1,000,000	2,140,682	548,499
Farmers Bank	1,404,823	2,340,231	992,418
Commercial Bank	179,548	696,418	111,442
Total	$6,934,371	$12,554,563	$4,610,016

COMMERCE OF SOUTHERN CITIES.

Domestic Receipts, 1855	$66,631,344
Provision Trade alone	5,566,281
Tobacco Trade alone	1,252,262
Total	$73,451,906
Estimated Tonnage employed	3,676,370

SEE TRADE OF THE WEST.

Ohio	1,000,000	1,000,000
Kentucky	1,000,000	1,000,000
Indiana	400,000	447,670
Iowa	51,000	95,700
Illinois	300,000	272,334
Tennessee	14,000	22,000
Missouri	101,000	126,000
Total slaughtered	2,866,000	3,034,150

The above aggregates (save the Cincinnati Price Current) show an increase in number of 214,850. We have yet to hear from 29 places in Ohio, 19 in Indiana, 6 in Iowa, 29 in Illinois, 3 in Wisconsin, and 4 in Missouri; besides some new places, the return from which will, no doubt, increase the excess this season, to 400,000. At 89 of the places reported the increase in the weight ranges from 5 to 40 ₱ cent., chiefly ranging from 9 to 30 ₱ cent., and at 17 places there is a decrease in weight reported, of two to ten ₱ cent.

The new Importers' and Traders' Bank was to-day admitted to the Clearing-House Association, with its full paid up capital of $1,000,000. This is the first addition made to the Association since the establishment of the Clearing-House in October, 1853. Of the original associated Banks, four have gone out by liquidation.

Cotton Circular.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 1, 1856.

We issued our last Circular on the 16th ultimo, per steamer *Quaker City*. The *Canada's* advices, which were received on the 18th, caused holders again to advance prices—but not being met by buyers, the market assumed a quiet and, in a few days, a dull aspect—which has continued without intermission up to Thursday evening. The exceptions being sales of 2,500 bales in transit on the 18th, and about 1,000 daily until receipt of the mail per *Canada*, on which occurrence sales of 14,000 bales at full prices were reported. Since that there appears to have been considerable inquiry for Cotton afloat—sales of which, at satisfactory prices, could have been readily effected, but for an almost entire absence of samples. The advices per *Atlantic* and *Asia* to 9th, were both received early on Monday, 25th, and increased the desire to sell, without inducing exporters to come forward, although concessions of ⅛c. could easily have been obtained. The *America's* accounts to 16th ult. of sales of 92,000 bales in the week, at an advance of fully ⅛d., were currently known yesterday some hours before the official publication, but we could perceive no desire to speculate for an advance in consequence of the opening of the Southern rivers. We consider the market fir